FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Iraqi Cease-Fire Initiative--An Iraqi Revolution Command Council statement on 5 October, carried by Baghdad radio, announced that as of "first light" on 5 October the Iraqi Armed Forces "honorably and accurately" adhered to Iraq's proposal to cease fire from 5 to 8 October despite the fact that Iran had "ignored this benevolent initiative." The statement said the cease-fire proposal was a result of the initiative taken by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and was conveyed to him to be announced at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in New York on 1 October. Monitored Iraqi media did not mention the proposal, however, until a 4 October INA report on Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's speech the day before to the UN General Assembly in which he expressed Iraq's "readiness to cease fire unilaterally" from 5 to 8 October to create a "better atmosphere" for the mediation efforts underway. According to the Revolution Command Council statement, Iraq would be "compelled to resume military operations and not adhere to the cease-fire" if Iran undertook "any military activity," including reconnaissance operations anywhere in the "theater of operation"; continued "aggressive" statements rejecting the cease-fire or the call for negotiations; proceeded to mass troops along the "contact line" between the two countries; or let the cease-fire expire without an "open declaration by the highest responsible authority" accepting the cease-fire and expressing the willingness to negotiate. The statement went on to say that Iran had immediately broken the terms of the cease-fire by undertaking land, sea and air operations on the morning of 5 October and that, having "proved its ability to be victorious" and having "resorted to peace and benevolence," Iraq is now prepared to "continue its victorious march" and "inflict more defeats" on Iran in response to its continued "transgressions."

U.S., USSR Involvement--In a 4 October statement issued by the prime minister's office, carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Government "strongly condemned" the U.S. delivery of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a move leading to an "escalation of tension and of the arms race between foreign powers" and constituting an "extension of the hostile U.S. stand" against Iran. The statement added that the safeguarding of the Persian Gulf is the sole "right" of the states of the region and that Iran considers any use of these aircraft in Iraqi attacks against Iran as a "hostile act." In interviews carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i viewed the dispatch of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a direct threat to Iran and an indication of further U.S. involvement in the war. Raja'i stated that Iran does not have the technological means to counter the "advanced systems" represented by the AWACS but will succeed against them by relying on the faith and support of the people. Bani-Sadr reiterated the same thought after observing that the delivery of these planes to Saudi Arabia represented a "strengthening of the pro-U.S. front" in the Middle East. However, he added that Iran has "no clear indications" that Persian Gulf states have aided Iraq. In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, reported by SPA, Saudi Defense Minister Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz declared that the kingdom did not request the AWACS aircraft as a result of "threats" but only as a measure to raise the capability of its air force. He said there has been no mobilization of the Saudi Armed Forces because there is no danger to the country's security.

In a 4 October press conference, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that the AWACS delivery was "purely a Saudi measure" that Iraq had no connection with but that Iraq is "not delighted" with the arrival of these aircraft because of their reconnaissance abilities.

According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i met with the Soviet ambassador on 4 October. During the meeting the ambassador told Raja'i that the Soviet Union is "prepared to help you with military equipment." However, Raja'i replied by stating that Iran has not forgotten the Soviet stand during the time of former Prime Minister Sadeq Mossadeq and the shah's regime or the invasion of Afghanistan. He went on to express "deep anxiety" over Soviet deliveries of 100 T-72 tanks to Iraq, reconnaisance flights over Iranian territory, the sending of military experts to Jordan and the reception of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Moscow. He noted that these Soviet moves come at a time when Iran has expelled the USSR's "biggest rival" from its territory and when the continuation of the Iranian revolution requires "healthy relations" with the Soviet Union. Raja'i then declared to the Soviet ambassador that Iran will not exchange its independence and freedom for "anything you can provide."

In his 4 October press conference, Iraqi Defense Minister Khayrallah said Iraq has seized "purely Eastern weapons" that Iran has imported from a source "dealing with the Soviet Union." He said that Iraq is "certain about the Soviet stand toward this issue," but he did not further elaborate.

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses charged that Acting Chief of the Iranian Joint Staff Valiollah Fallahi visited the United States on 2 October to negotiate the sending of U.S. "military reinforcements" to Tehran. According to the radio, this arrangement indicates that the United States "has begun to display its bias" toward Iran. Baghdad has backed these charges on a more authoritative level. In his press conference Defense Minister Khayrallah accused the United States of deviating from its neutrality by supplying Iran with spare parts and ammunition.

Jordanian Stand--INA and Amman radio reported that King Husayn visited Baghdad on 4 and 5 October where he met with President Saddam Husayn and other high-level Iraqi officials and was briefed on the military situation. According to Amman radio, King Husayn expressed "satisfaction" at the "soundness" of the Iraqi military and political stand on the war and stated that the Arab nation must stand united with Iraq. In an interview reported by Amman television before his departure for Baghdad, the King said there is a "possibility" of Jordanian military "support" for Iraq since the Iraq-Iran war affects the future of the Arab nation as a whole. Husayn said that Iraq is "our depth" in the face of a "tremendous threat" to the Arab world and that the Arabs cannot ignore attempts to weaken that country. He added that Iraq has so far not requested war materiel from Jordan.

Military Situation--Iraqi media have gone to some length to disprove Iranian claims that Mehran has been retaken and that Khorramshahr remains under Iranian control. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported an interview with an Iraqi general in which he claimed "complete control of the liberated sector" of Mehran as well as the Kejan Dam. Also, according to INA, Baghdad television screened Iraqi film of the occupation of both Mehran and Susangerd, including interviews with citizens who expressed their "happiness" at the arrival of the Iraqi forces. An AFP report supports Iraqi claims that Mehran is still in Iraqi hands, stating that the front "appears to have shifted farther to the east," as there were no signs of an Iraqi defense line in the area or of Iraqi combat personnel. INA reported that Khorramshahr Port has been completely "purged" and that work is underway to clear it of debris. The Iraqi agency also said operations will soon begin to clear the port of damaged ships. The report reiterated earlier Iraqi claims that the city had fallen on 25 September. The Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, according to INA, published pictures of the Iraqi flag flying in different parts of both Khorramshah and Mehran. Furthermore, in his 4 October press conference, Defense Minister Khayrallah affirmed that both Mehran and Khorramshahr are under Iraqi control and that Dezful is "militarily considered" a fallen city. He admitted, however, that Ahvaz has yet to succumb.

In another part of his press conference, Khayrallah acknowledged that Iraq's nuclear reactor was bombed, but he said that his government is "completely convinced" that the raid was carried out by Israel using the war with Iran as a cover. Khayrallah also stated that Syrians and Libyans fighting for Iran have been captured but noted that they will not be treated as prisoners of war.

An official of the Libyan Foreign Secretariat, in a statement reported by JANA, described Khayrallah's statement that Libyans have been captured as a "lie." Khayrallah admitted that Iraq has transferred some civilian aircraft to the airports of other Arab countries, but he denied that military aircraft have taken shelter outside the country, saying that Iraq does not want to place its fellow Arab states in "embarrassing situations."

According to the Moroccan news agency MAP, the Japanese Embassy in Rabat has denied reports that Japan is supplying Iran with ammunition and spare parts with the consent of the United States. Amman radio had earlier reported that the South Korean ambassador in Jordan had denied the same allegation against the ROK.

In the air war, the latest Iraqi General Command communique, broadcast by Baghdad radio on 5 October, reported that Iraqi aircraft hit Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, airfields in Kermanshah and Shahruki and oil installations in southern Tehran, Dehloran, Kermanshah and Tabriz. The communique also reported that Iranian warplanes attacked the civilian population and economic centers in 'Ayn Zalah, Dukan, Hammam al-'Alil, Haj 'Umran, Rayat, Kirkuk and Salah ad-Din. Iranian Joint Staff statements, carried by Tehran radio, confirmed these Iraqi raids and added that Genaveh Port, Piranshahr and Khark Island were also hit. Monitored Iranian media have not recently reported Iranian sorties into Iraq.

Bakhtiar Activities--Reportscontinue on the whereabouts of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. Paris radio reported his presence in Amman but, according to AFP, this was denied by a Jordanian spokesman. The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, in an article reported by KUNA, claimed that he had paid a secret visit tc Baghdad where he discussed with Iraqi officials the establishment of an Iranian government-in-exile. AL-QABAS, citing "unidentified sources," said Bakhtiar is in Oman conspiring with the United States to set up a government-in-exile. The Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry issued a statement, carried by Tehran radio, saying that he arrived there from Paris on an Iraqi plane in conjunction with a visit to Muscat by U.S. Gen David Jones.

Oil issues

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement reported by SPA, said Saudi Arabia has decided to increase oil production to compensate for reductions caused by the Iraq-Iran war. However, citing the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, KUNA reported that Kuwait has "no intention" of increasing its oil output beyond the present figure of 1.5 million barrels per day. In an interview with PARS, Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan said that the current war has proven that Iran was "not right" in concentrating its oil industry in the area along the border with Iraq and that in future it will distribute oil installations throughout the country to make the industry less vulnerable. The minister denied that oil exports from Khark Island have come to a complete halt, but he said that with the damage done to the Abadan refinery, oil production has decreased to "some extent." Nevertheless, he said Iran itself will have enough oil to make it through the winter. He also claimed that Iran will be able to manufacture the necessary equipment to revitalize its oil industry after the war, but he warned Japan that if it halted work on the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni, Iran would sue it in international courts. Tondguyan also stated that Iran will not attend the OPEC conference in Baghdad but will, nevertheless, continue to follow the present OPEC policy.

Jordan

According to the Amman daily AR-RA'Y, King Husayn will pay an "official, friendly" visit to the Soviet Union in the "middle of October." Amman radio reported that a Soviet military delegation arrived in Jordan on 29 September for a visit of several days. The radio said that the delegation met with King Husayn on 1 October and that during the meeting the king told the members of the delegation that their visit was a "positive feature" of the friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Syria, Libya

MENA reported that Syria and Libya have agreed to defer the signing of their unity agreement until after the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to the USSR and the expected signing of a defense treaty between the two countries. MENA noted that the treaty would apply to the envisioned unitary state as well. MENA said the unity agreement was scheduled to be signed on 28 September.

Egypt

According to MENA, AL-AHRAM reported that President Anwar as-Sadat, in a meeting with British Liberal Party leader David Steel, said he is willing to give Western Europe the same "facilities" he is offering the United States so that the Europeans can defend their interests in the gulf and help protect the region's stability. MENA also reported that Steel stated that As-Sadat told him he had rejected a proposal received in late September from Prime Minister menahem Begin concerning an agreement over Gaza. Acccrding to MENA, AL-AHRAM did not mention the Begin initiative but cited As-Sadat as saying that the question of Gaza is not a difficult one.

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OAPEC ANNOUNCES POSTPONEMENT OF ROME CONFERENCE

LD010912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0841 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (KUNA)--OAPEC today announced the postponement of a conference to be held in Rome 7-9 October concerning development through cooperation among OAPEC, Italy and the countries of southern Europe. A press statement issued by the headquarters of OAPEC here stated that the conference has been postponed until the spring of next year "in view of operational conditions". The statement did not clarify these conditions, but it is believed that they are linked with the developments of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ON IRAN-IRAQ

NC040807 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The regrettable war between our friends and brothers in Iran and Iraq is still a topic of great concern to the Palestinian command. Brother commander 'Ammar chaired a second meeting of the Palestinian command last night.

At yesterday's joint 4-hour meeting of the Executive Committee and the Palestinian command, the good-will efforts that Brother Abu 'Ammar exerted in Baghdad and Tehran were reviewed.

Earlier, Abu 'Ammar discussed with Algerian President Bendjedid the need to make Arab moves to stop the regrettable bloodshed between the friends and brothers in Baghdad and Tehran. As a result of consultations, the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian command stressed that the Palestinian revolution will continue its good offices between Baghdad and Tehran in order to restore peace and accord between the two fraternal countries.

The conferees also discussed the results of Abu 'Ammar's visit to Algeria and his meeting with the Algerian president as well as the results of the visit to Libya by Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian resistance's secretaries general.

The conferees also assessed the results of the peoples' parliamentary conference held recently in Sofia in which Abu 'Ammar attended.

VOP DENIES PLO INVOLVEMENT IN PARIS SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

NC051721 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Oct 80

[5 October statement by a responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] The Zionist government has recently grown accustomed to attempting to distort the stands of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. The latest of these attempts was the statement issued by the Zionist cabinet today on the attack which took place on a Jewish synagogue in Paris.

The PLO would like to assert that these allegations which the terrorist Zionist clique is trying to raise against the PLO are groundless. This is because the PLO cannot resort to such methods. The PLO respects and venerates the places of worship and therefore it also denounces any attack of this sort.

KUWAIT

AMIR ISSUES GENERAL MOBILIZATION LAW

LD051334 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 5 Oct (KUNA)--Kuwait today issued the first general mobilization law in its history. The law issued by a decree from the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and published in the official gazette provides that general mobilization will be declared by decree in the case of tension in international relations, the development of a threat of war or the outbreak of war.

The law provides for a number of measures that would follow the declaration of general mobilization. These include putting the armed forces at a state of war, halting oil and all releases from the armed forces and the recall of reserves.

The law authorizes the Higher Defense Council to impose military service on all Kuwaiti males between 18 and 50 years of age and to impose military control "to insure the safety of the armed forces and military installations."

The law stipulates that all residents in Kuwait above the age of 18 who are citizens of a hostile country or a country with whom political relations have been severed are to register their names with the Ministry of the Interior within 3 days from the date of the declaration of general mobilization.

It also authorizes the interior minister to order the arrest of citizens of these countries, limit their movement in times of war and to place their funds under custodianship.

The law, in 31 articles, contains a number of other provisions providing for seizure of raw materials, foodstuffs, textiles, estates and public, industrial and commercial establishments.

OMAN

PRC VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI ARRIVES 3 OCT

LD031552 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, arrived in the country this afternoon with his delegation for a 5-day visit to the Sultanate. During the visit the Chinese delegation will hold talks with senior officials in the Sultanate on the furtherance of bilateral relations between the Sultanate and the PRC as well as international issue of common interest to the two countries.

His Excellency Ji Pengfei was received on arrival by His Highness Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and a number of senior officials.

The vice premier of the PRC State Council, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, appealed to the Arab states to close ranks and to strengthen their solidarity so as to achieve their national goal of regaining the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The Chinese vice premier of the State Council also stressed his country's belief in the need for an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

In a statement made just before he left San'a' today, after a 7-day visit to the YAR, His Excellency Ji Pengfei appealed to Iraq and Iran to stop the war between them and to work for resolution of their differences through peaceful means in order to avoid interference by the superpowers.

Qabus Meeting

LD041600 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus today received at his office in (Hukm) Palace His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council in the People's Republic of China. The meeting was attended by His Highness Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy premier for security and defense affairs; His Excellency Qais Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs; and His Excellency (Kom Cha Ping), PRC deputy foreign minister.

His Excellency Ji Pengfei and His Highness Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur and their delegations arrived in Salalah at 0930 and were received by minister of state and wali of Dhufar, His Excellency Hilak [name indistinct] and His Excellency Lt Col Sa'id [name indistinct].

The distinguished guest began a tour of the southern region during which he will see landmarks of progress there.

Other Meetings

LD052052 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting was held this morning between His Highness Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice chairman of the PRC State Council. Discussions centered on relations between the two friendly countries, Arab issues and other international issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying his excellency the guest; His Excellency Colonel Salim Abdallah al-Ghazali, under secretary of the Defense Ministry; his excellency the Chinese ambassador to the Sultanate; and His Excellency Ambassador Ibrahim al-Subhi, the Sultanate's ambassador to the PRC.

Commemorative gifts were exchanged during the meeting.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER EXPLAINS REQUEST FOR AWACS SUPPORT

LD041308 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, said that the Kingdom's security had not been threatened and consequently it did not fear threats because it has the power to defend itself should the need arise. His royal highness said in a statement published by AL-HAZIRAH today that we are alert to all circumstances. He added that the Kingdom had not requested the early warning aircraft as a result of threats from any side. In the past we approached Washington with a request to get such aircraft, to raise the capability of the air forces of the Saudi Armed Forces. His royal highness said that the current state of the Kingdom's army is normal and natural and that no mobilization of any of its armed sectors took place because we do not feel that there was any danger to our security which requires this, nor are there any threats from any quarters.

BADAWI INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY FACILITIES FOR U.S.

NC052140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2004 GMT 5 Oct 80

["Dialogue With Official" program interviewer Sana' as-Sa'id interview with Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, Egyptian defense and war production minister and armed forces commander in chief--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces: On the October anniversary, we would like to ask about the status of our armed forces as far as their training and armament are concerned.

[Answer] Naturally, we have benefited from the lessons learned from the October war, and we have developed our training in accordance with the October war experience. Our training is implemented gradually until it reaches the degree of grouping formations, which carry out various operations. The states which carry out training at the level of formations or divisions are limited in number in the world. They are the big states and Israel and Egypt.

There can be no doubt that a very great development has occurred in our armament. In addition to developing what is at our disposal, despite the Soviet ban on spare parts and under the aegis of the policy of diversifying the sources of arms, a major development has occurred in the quality of arms and in the armed forces' combat efficiency.

[Question] Arnold Toynbee, the British historian and philosopher, has said that the October 1973 war was an unavoidable need--at least, this war laid the groundwork for the appearance of a just look at the Arabs. Some people still believe that military force is needed to impose peace and to achieve a lasting settlement in the Middle East. What is your view?

[Answer] Such words have not been said only by Toynbee. There are many specialists in political and strategic affairs and followers of the situation in the Middle East. The majority of the specialists agree that the use of force in the 1973 war was needed to prevent Israel from entrenching the fait accompli, particularly the state of no war, no peace. One of Egypt's political objectives was the fulfillment of this objective. In the conversations which I have had with the senior Israeli commander, they affirmed to me that the October war has changed their concepts and was indeed the major stimulant for the move made toward a peaceful settlement.

[Question] Your Excellency, the minister of defense, your excellency Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi: In order to preserve the peace which we have hitherto achieved, we are in dire need for more planes, tanks and sophisticated weapons to maintain the October spirit. Does cooperation with the United States fully meet our requirements for these arms?

[Answer] We are working to strengthen and develop our armed forces in a way which will ensure for them the potentials needed to deter and repulse any threat to our security. In this respect, we carefully try to acquire arms from all the possible sources within the framework of our policy of diversifying the sources of arms. From this perspective, we consider the United States as one of the most important sources as far as we are concerned in view of the following reasons: easy supply, efficiency of the arms and their consistency with our requirements and the relative ease in the domain of export.

[Question] Carter has reaffirmed the continuation of the policy of backing Israel if he is reelected.

[Question] Have you been able to contain the United States fully to the extent which makes it supply you with the same quality and quantity of the sophisticated arms with which the United States supplies Israel?

[Answer] Concerning President Carter's announcement that he will continue to support Israel, this is nothing new. The reason is that the U.S. commitment to guaranteeing Israel's security and safety is a policy line which the United States has been pursuing since the establishment of the State of Israel. As far as our relationship with the United States is concerned, it is based on mutual respect and amicable and friendly relations. Furthermore, we are all aware that the United States has played a major role in the achievement of peace. We build our relationship with the United States on the basis of achieving our legitimate interests and strengthening our security in a manner which ensures national interest and helping the friendly states against any external threat. We absolutely never take into consideration an attempt to take over Israel's role or boost our relationship with the United States as the expense of Israel. The reason is that the relationship of the United States with, and policy toward, any state is a matter which concerns the United States and we have nothing to do with it.

[Question] Your Excellency the minister of defense, the situation which now reigns is one of watching and waiting. Do you believe that the U.S. military assistance might change in quantity and quality if Carter is defeated in the U.S. election?

[Answer] We take into account that U.S. foreign policy proceeds in accordance with a reasoned and specific strategy. In other words, this is a policy of an administration, not of an individual. Therefore, I personally believe that the U.S. policy in the area is not essentially affected by the probabilities of the U.S. election results. Nevertheless, I believe that during his term as president, President Carter has shown an outstanding interest and has exerted outstanding effort on the Middle East problem. We have all felt the role he has played in the achievement of the peace treaty.

[Question] Some Egyptian officials have been quoted as saying that new U.S. military aid will be given to Egypt during the next year and that this aid is proportional to the weight Egypt carries in the area and with the defense requirements in light of the dangers which Russia might pose and the alliances it might set up in the area.

[Answer] The process of developing the armed forces and of procuring arms and equipment is not instantaneous, nor can this process be altered overnight. However, this process is subject to a well-reasoned, specific and precise policy based on the changes which we are experiencing and the possibilities, and threats which might face us. This process has crystallized in the form of long-term plans and temporary plans which are hammered out in a manner compatible with our needs. What is now happening is part of this framework.

[Question] Your Excellency the minister of defense, is it possible to allow the United States to have actual bases in Egypt to face what has been recently reported in the news on the Soviet political-military axis which extends from Moscow and includes Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the PDRY, Syria and Libya?

[Answer] On several occasions, President as-Sadat has settled this matter decisively, and he has clarified it completely. He noted that Egypt gives no bases at all. However, Egypt might possibly allow the United States to have facilities so that it can extend aid to the friendly states of the area--and we all know that the military capabilities of these states do not enable them to check the foreign threats which are considerably higher than these states' potentials and which endanger the security and stability of these states and the security of this area.

Facilities mean facilitating implementing the acts of U.S. aid to the friendly states to enable them to throw back foreign threats endangering their security. Thus, this aid can be extended within a specific time frame, and it can meet the occurring threat and the request of these states. However, bases signify the permanent presence of a foreign power in the territory of another state. Such bases would be under the full control of the state which is the owner of the bases under an agreement between the two states concerned--and this control continues for a long, continuous period. We reject such a state of affairs.

[Question] Some people believe that Egypt is now a center upon which the United States depends as a springboard for launching its military operations, in addition to Somalia and Oman. What is the real truth behind this story?

[Answer] Egypt's location and its role in the area in the various fields have constituted a vital role since the dawn of history. Egypt's policy, which President as-Sadat has spelled out, is commitment to helping our brothers, if they are subjected to a foreign aggression. This is the core of the moves which we make. However, we do not serve any other states. Therefore, there is no room for this question. Should the threat be greater than our ability and that of the states of the area which ask for this aid, then we might possibly grant the United States the facilities which enable it to ensure this status.

[Question] Your Excellency the defense minister, what is the truth behind Ra's Banas? It has been said that the United States will make out of this base a staging post for the U.S. task force through which the United States will complete its military plan for the area surrounding the gulf?

[Answer] I have previously stated that it is possible for us to grant the United States facilities so that it will come to the rescue of the friendly states in the area which are exposed to foreign aggression or threat. Therefore, the place and form of these facilities basically depend on the location of the state which will be helped in the form of U.S. aid. In every case, we seek to provide the most appropriate method for granting the facilities required. As I have said, Ra's Banas or other places will not become foreign bases, nor does Egypt give bases to foreign states. Furthermore, Egypt has frankly stated that it can grant facilities, but it refuses to accept the establishment of navy bases. This has been declared and it is known to all. We do not do like the other states which permit the establishment of foreign bases under the full control of other states without announcing this action.

[Question] How about the joint American-Egyptian maneuvers which, it has been said, will be held around the end of this year? And how about the U.S. task force which is said to number 2,000 men, and is this force related to the U.S. hostages in Iran?

[Answer] First, there are no joint Egyptian-American maneuvers. However, we scrupulously want to carry out some joint exercises in some domains and in some specializations in which, we believe, the United States has outstanding capabilities and from which we can benefit. This will be done at our request. However, about linking this training with the problem of the hostages in Iran, I believe that these are alien and tendentious thoughts. I have personally read about these ideas.

[Question] Therefore, Your Excellency the defense minister, what are the limits of the facilities which Egypt can give to the United States in both Ra's Banas and west of Cairo--and it has been said that the American troops have indeed withdrawn from this area--and in Qina?

[Answer] In answering this question, I would like to say that the U.S. Phantom squadron which was deployed at the airport west of Cairo has left Egypt after having completed the training program for the sake of which Egypt has asked this squadron to come here. I believe that this an adequate answer for your question.

[Question] And how about Qina and Ra's Banas?

[Answer] There are absolutely no U.S. forces in Ra's Banas, Qina or anywhere else. These forces come for a mission at our request, or in coordination with us, to train our forces, just as there were also forces training our forces in the use of sophisticated weapons. Afterwards, these forces leave our country. However, there is nothing permanent or constant. All these things stem from us and they are based on a decision emanating from Egypt.

[Question] Some people are of the opinion that Israel's intransigence and its obduracy might result in a tragic future for all the parties concerned and that, if war erupts, it will be a nuclear war. Are you prepared for facing such a war?

[Answer] As we know, Egypt and Israel--within the Camp David framework and in the peace treaty--have committed themselves to achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace in the area for all the parties concerned--and this is what we are trying to achieve. As far as we are concerned in our capacity as armed forces, our basic duty is to work continuously to guarantee Egypt's security against any threat from any side and in any form. I have previously said that transforming the Middle East from a conventional scene to a nuclear scene implies great danger. I hope this will not happen. However, if it happens and if any state endangering us comes to own nuclear weapons, then we will have no choice other than to strike a balance, and we will not permit any state to achieve the superiority which might endanger Egypt's security.

[Question] Your Excellency Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, the defense minister, do you see in unity between Libya and Syria any danger posed to Egypt's safety, particularly in that both of them belong to the radical rejectionist states which adopt a stance hostile to Egypt? Furthermore, what about Al-Qadhdhafi's fear of about the possibility that Egypt might launch an attack across the border?

[Answer] Concerning the unity between Libya and Syria, I do not want to discuss the political aspect of this unity. We all know that this unity has come as an improvised and unforeseen event aimed at containing the domestic situations prevailing in the two states. As far as the military aspect is concerned, we are determined to work to safeguard Egypt against any foreign threat. Therefore, we are continuously watching the developments of the situation our various borders and we take all possibilities into account. About Al-Qadhdhafi's worry about the possibility that Egypt might launch an attack, I want to explain two points: 1. In Egypt, we take all the measures which guarantee securing our borders against any aggression and we harbor no aggressive intentions against any state; and 2. What Al-Qadhdhafi spreads rumors about on the possibility of an Egyptian or other threat is primarily aimed at Al-Qadhdhafi's attempt to inflate the foreign danger so that he can use this as a means for containing the deteriorated domestic situation.

[Question] How about if Al-Qadhdhafi uses unity as a justification for acquiring more sophisticated arms from Moscow? What will Egypt's reaction be?

[Answer] We know that Libya has accumulated enormous quantities of sophisticated weapons in excess of its ability to accomodate these arms and equipment. Therefore, Libya enlists mercenaries and foreign elements--Soviets and others, to operate these arms and equipment. Whether unity is achieved or not, the Soviets want to continue to send more arms to Libya to make economic profit. They sell the arms which they do not need. On the other hand, this state of affairs creates an appropriate situation to increase the number of foreign experts and elements in Libya. Undoubtedly, and in the future, this situation can constitute a great danger to Libya's independence, and it can increase Libya's role in implementing the foreign plan for spreading instability in the area in favor of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Your Excellency the defense minister, Your Excellency Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, at the conclusion of this interview, I have a final question. The possibility that Syria might ratify a friendship treaty with the Soviets might endanger the Arab area. What will Egypt's reaction be to this danger if it occurs, particularly since it has been said that the purpose behind this treaty is to combat the Middle East peace agreements and to ensure the continuation of a state of no peace, no war?

[Answer] There can be no doubt that the conclusion of a military alliance by Syria or by any Arab state with the Soviet Union constitutes danger to the Arabs and to the area as a whole. This is particularly true because the Soviets use the friendship treaties as a means for intervening and imposing their influence. There are many relevant examples, such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and, finally, Afghanistan. Concering the conclusion of an agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union and its impact on us, I believe that this question is irrelevant on the basis that such an agreement has not yet been signed.

[Question] Your Excellency the defense minister, Your Excellency Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, thank you very much for this interview.

[Answer] You are welcome.

AS-SAYYID DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN-U.S. ARMAMENT PROJECTS

NC040657 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2237 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for War Production Engineer Jamal as-Sayyid has announced that Egyptian war factories will build the U.S. armored car AM-113. He added that the joint study of this project with the U.S. side has ended and that the economics of the project are now being studied. These studies are being conducted under a plan for the production of heavy weapons for the first time in Egypt, which will also include the production of heavy guns up to a caliber of 203 millimeters.

In an exclusive statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Saturday, Engineer Jamal as-Sayyid added that the Egyptian factories will also manufacture, within less than a year, a modern fighter plane--and in this respect Egypt has received several offers, including the U.S. fighter F-5, the Bell Helicopter 214STA, the Puma or the Black Hawk.

He noted that Egypt now has a helicopter engine factory and another for building fuselages; these two factories are ready to begin working. This is in addition to several projects, to be carried out jointly with the U.S. side, for conveying modern technology to Egypt and for instituting cooperation between the two countries in the production of artillery pieces, land equipment for the air forces [as received], various kinds of spare parts, visual aids and night vision equipment.

Regarding ammunition, the minister stated that Egypt is now manufacturing all types of 105 caliber ammunition used by the AM-60 tanks, even before the arrival of these tanks in Egypt, in order to prevent a repetition of past experiences when , during October 1973, some units did not have new types of ammunition, while Soviet ships appeared off shore and then changed course.

It is worth noting that the AM-113 armored car is considered a troop carrier and a weapons carrier. It ranks among the most modern armored cars in this domain. Egypt owns a large number of these armored cars.

AL-AHRAM: AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN FACILITIES, GAZA

NC050658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has said that Egypt is ready to give Western Europe the same facilities it has offered to the United States so that Europe can defend its interests in the gulf and insure the region's stability. He said that Europe would suffer far more from the dangers facing the oil supplies than would the United States.

AL-AHRAM says in its Sunday edition that President as-Sadat made these statements during his meeting today with a delegation of the British Liberal Party.

David Steel, leader of the British Liberal Party, has said that President as-Sadat informed the Liberal Party delegation that 10 days ago he received a proposal from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin concerning an agreement over the future of Gaza but rejected it despite the fact that he agreed to arrive at an agreement that would be applied first in Gaza within the framework of a comprehensive agreement on the future of both Gaza and the West Bank.

Steel said that President as-Sadat felt that no substantial progress would be achieved in the peace talks before the U.S. elections this year and the Israeli elections in 1981, although Egypt agreed to the continuation of the talks. President as-Sadat expressed his interest in Europe's assistance during this period until November 1981 in convincing Israel and Arab public opinion of the need for reaching a lasting peace.

AL-AHRAM says that President Anwar as-Sadat did not speak of receiving any letter from Menahem Begin connected with Gaza but that the president said: My feeling is that the question of Gaza is not difficult and a solution concerning it can be reached.

MENA REPORTS RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO JORDAN

NC050729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA)--A responsible source at Cairo airport has stated that it has been decided not to permit the departure of Egyptians for Jordan, with the exception of those holding a work contact or a residence permit. This was reported by AL-JUMHURIYAH today.

INVESTIGATION INTO COMMUNIST ACTIVITY CONTINUES

NC041646 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA)--The investigations conducted by the supreme state security prosecution have revealed the existence of contacts between the Egyptian Communist Congress Party--The dissident faction of the mother Egyptian Communist Party--and Arab quarters belonging to the rejectionist states and their organizations. Some messages sent to members of the organization in Egypt from members of the organization abroad and some leaflets and publications issued by the organization attacking the present regime have been confiscated. The confiscated messages indicated that the organization has been training its members abroad in military operations and acts of sabotage in addition to sending equipment and several smuggled vehicles to be used by the members in their activities.

The investigations, which are being conducted under the supervision of Public Prosecutor Counselor Salah Ar-Rashidi and Attorney General Counselor Raja'i, have revealed that 52 communist organization members have been detained so far, including 47 men and 5 girls, and also include 16 students, 13 office employees, 14 manual workers, 1 lawyer and 8 umemployed persons.

Public Prosecutor Counselor Salah ar-Rashidi has said that the investigation of the organization members was being conducted in the presence of their lawyers who are providing them all the guarantees under the law. Counselor Salah ar-Rashidi affirmed that no exceptional measures will be taken as the era of such measures has gone forever. He added that the freedom of defense was guaranteed for all the accused.

Meanwhile, the investigation has resulted in the detention of 20 members of the so-called "Islamic Liberation Party" in Egypt. The investigation is continuing toward the arrest of the remaining members of the secret organization.

AS-SADAT ISSUES DIRECTIVES TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NC051623 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The [National Democratic Party] (NDP) political bureau has met under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The bureau has elected the following to their respective posts: Husni Mubarak, NDP secretary general; Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy party leader for foreign affairs; Dr Sufu Abu Talib, deputy [party leader] for the parliamentary body; Fikri Makaram 'Ubayd, director of the permanent bureau; and Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Mansur Hasan, and Albert Barsum Salamah as party assistant secretaries.

His excellency the party leader has instructed the party to proceedforthwith, in conjunction with the government, to implement the resolutions which were passed by the NDP first general congress. The party leader has also stated that the basic work of the NDP and the government should be to resolve the masses' urgent problems and to take rapidly all the steps, which are needed in the economic and production domains, to achieve prosperity.

The party leader also instructed the party to initiate a new phase in the method of political action based on the foundations which his excellency the president noted in his speech to the general congress. These foundations are: Belief in God, self-confidence and full conviction that the authority in Egypt has been a national one ever since the eruption of the July 1952 revolution.

[The party leader said:] All foreign influence on Egypt's political decisions has ended forever. The reason is that in Egypt decisions are made by the Egyptian people in accordance with their will, principles and interests. Furthermore, it is imperative to place national ideology over parties and leaders. It is also imperative for the party leaders and members to use ethical ways while dealing with the people and to set a good example for society. Every member of the political bureau will visit the governorate which falls within his competence at least once a month to meet with the local party leaders and with the members of craftsmen's unions, trade unions and unions of other popular sectors. These meetings will be held to explain general issues and to learn about the viewpoints and problems of the local party leaders and the union members for the purpose of finding appropriate solutions.

His excellency the president has noted the need for the party to work out a plan to honor all the leaders and public figures who have played a role in serving Egypt throughout its history in order to epitomize the values and faithfulness of society. The party leader also pointed out that it is incumbent on the party to encourage the talented youths in the domains of art, technology and science. He also pointed out that systems must be devised to achieve this purpose.

It has also been decided that the Consultative Council and the People's Assembly will meet simultaneously on Saturday, 1 November. The council and the assembly will hold separate procedural sessions. They will then hold a joint session--and his excellency the president will make the inaugural speech.

REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL STATEMENT ON CONFLICT WITH IRAN

JN051627 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 5 Oct 80

["Text" of Iraqi Revolution Command Council statement issued on 5 October 1980]

[Text] O great Iraqi people, O sons of the glorious Arab nation.

Iraq, which has waged battle against the aggressive racist Iranian regime in defense of its territory, sovereignty and dignity, and which was compelled to fight in response to this regime's repeated aggression, has always stressed its desire to preserve peace, avoid bloodshed and reach a just settlement that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights to its lands and waters and guarantees the Arab nation's rights.

From the position of military capability, and after our valiant armed forces had scored splendid victories on the battlefield and inflicted heavy defeats on the racist regime in all fields, Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, announced in his historic speech on 28 September 1980 Iraq's readiness to cease fire and to enter into negotiations with the Iranian side either directly, via a third party or through any international organization or body we respect and trust.

Iraq expressed its readiness to abide by the UN Security Council resolution on a cease-fire, issued on that day, in a message the president of the republic addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on 29 September 1980. However, the Iranian authorities received these good initiatives with further insistence on their expansionist ambitions in Iraq and the Arab territories and with continued aggression, impairment of security and peace in the region and indifference to international public opinion.

During that time and afterward Iraq was contacted by friendly international parties and organizations to which Iraq belongs in the interest of a cease-fire and solving by negotiation the problems pending with Iran. We have sincerely responded to the initiative of Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned movement. We also welcomed the initiative undertaken by Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan and chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, who visited Iraq accompanied by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the conference.

Those who contacted us requested that Iraq, being the capable side, undertake initiatives that enable the other side to save face, or--as some have called it--an initiative of sympathy in order to create adequate conditions for the other side to respond to the calls for cease-fire as issued by Iraq, the Security Council and several international quarters.

In harmony with Iraq's firm stand to reach a just and honorable solution that guarantees its rights and spares the region and world the dangers resulting from continued fighting, the National and Regional Commands [of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party] and the Revolution Command Council studied President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's proposals and agreed that Iraq should cease fire unilaterally for a limited period of time and within natural and practical conditions. In light of this, a document was conveyed to President Muhammad Ziaul Haq authorizing him to announce Iraq's position at the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference held in New York.

In fact, Ziaul Haq announced this initiative on 2 October 1980 and, according to the above-mentioned memo, he announced Iraq's readiness to cease firing unilaterally as of first light on 5 October 1980 until first light on 8 October 1980, stating that Iraq will consider the cease-fire immediately terminated unilaterally and that Iraq would be compelled to resume military operations and not adhere to the cease-fire if any of the following cases occur:

1. Military activity is undertaken by the Iranian side on land, at sea or in the air against the Iraqi Armed Forces, irrespective of the size of this activity and irrespective of the fighting position, or against Iraqi territory. This includes any reconnaissance activity undertaken by the Iranian Air Force against our armed forces in the operations theater or inside Iraqi territory.

2. Aggressive statements are continued by responsible political and military leaders in Iran rejecting the cease-fire and the call to negotiations.

3. Additional troops are massed along the contact line between the armed forces of the two sides or along the Iraqi border.

4. The period cited above expires without an official and open declaration by the highest responsible authority in Iran agreeing to the cease-fire and expressing readiness to immediately enter into negotiations so as to respect the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and ratify these rights legally and in deed.

End [as heard]

Although the Iranian authorities ignored this benevolent initiative, which was viewed by the group of Islamic states with appreciation and which was praised by all friendly and international circles, and despite the issuance of a statement by Khomeyni rejecting the cease-fire, the Iraqi Government adhered to its pledges to the Islamic group and the world. The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces ordered our forces on land, at sea and in the air to cease their military operations and cease firing as of first light today, 5 September 1980 [as heard].

The Iraqi Armed Forces adhered honorably and accurately to this decision. However, the Tehran rulers did not respond to this initiative and continue this morning their aggressive operations against our armed forces and Iraqi territory. Their ground forces launched attacks on our forces and Iranian aircraft raided our civilian positions inside Iraqi territory. Similar acts were carried out at sea.

While proclaiming to the entire world that it has fulfilled its obligations and demonstrated, in word and deed, its good intentions and firm commitment to principles and to its sincere wish to spare bloodshed and reach a just settlement. the Iraqi Government announces that it adheres to that which was stated in the speech by the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces on 28 September 1980 in which he announced that Iraq is ready to cease fighting immediately if the other side adheres to this sincere call. We are also ready to negotiate with the Iranian side to reach a just and honorable solution which guarantees our rights and principles.

In this speech, the president of the republic also asserted that what we are demanding from the Iranian Government is to recognize--openly, clearly, legally and in deed--Iraq's historic and legitimate rights over its land and waters; to adhere to a good neighbor policy; to relinquish its racist, aggressive and expansionist trend and its evil attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries; and to restore every single usurped inch of the soil of the homeland. Thus, the Iranian Government should submit clear concepts of its demands and views on the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation.

Citizens, the Iranian authorities' behavior confirms what we have reiterated time and again, that these authorities, who have delved deeply into evil acts, aggression and expansionist ambitions, do not appreciate their responsibilities toward their people and toward the world. These authorities are continuing their transgressions. They will not be stopped except with painful blows which would bring them back to their senses and force them to understand the right and the truth.

Iraq, which has adopted all these stances based on its noble principles, its understanding of its responsibility toward the region and the world, and its respect for the parties which have carried out these good initiatives, is determined to continue its honest and just battle no matter how long it takes and no matter what sacrifices it takes to regain its rights and the rights of the Arab nation.

Iraq, which has proved its ability to be victorious, has resorted to peace and benevolence based on its position of capability. But this racist clique which continues its transgressions has tried to insinuate that Iraq acts from positions of weakness. If this is its evidence and if these are its assessments, then our victorious forces, which in past days inflicted grave defeats on this evil clique, will continue their victorious march with the help of God and inflict more defeats on this clique. The aggressor will be rewarded for his evil deeds. Victory comes from God.

[Signed] The Revolution Command Council, 5 October 1980

DEFENSE MINISTER HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JN042233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2150 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)--A prominent Iraqi official has affirmed that during the past 2 days, the Iraqi forces have managed to capture a number of Syrians and Libyans who participated in the Iranian military operations against Iraq.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense, expressed his regret over this, but he stressed that they will not be treated as prisoners of war.

In a press conference he held here last night, the Iraqi minister disclosed that Iraq's Tammuz nuclear reactor has been the target of several attempted strikes. He added that it sustained damages but refrained from assessing the damage, saying that this is the job of specialists.

The Iraqi minister said that he is perfectly satisfied that Zionist planes took part in attacking the nuclear reactor, thus making use of the cover of war in an attempt to damage it. He said: We deemed it premature to announce this, lest it be negatively interpreted. He stressed that the details on this will be announced later.

The Iraqi official announced that during their battles with the Persian regime's forces, the Iraqi forces have seized purely eastern weapons, weapons which the Iranian regime has not entered into contracts to buy either in the past or the present. He said that these weapons were exported to Iran from a source dealing with the Soviet Union. He added: We are certain about the Soviet stand toward this issue.

In reply to a journalist's question, the Iraqi minister denied the presence of Cuban experts in Iraq and said: We have Soviet and French experts, whose role is confined to their being experts without interference in others' affairs.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah affirmed that Iraq will continue fighting until the decision-makers in Iran respond to the sound of logic in the interest of the Iranian peoples. He affirmed that the Iraqi Army, which fought strongly and with ability, is able to continue fighting with the same spirit and capability.

The Iraqi minister explained that the Iranian forces are in continuous retreat and that the Iraqi forces have been able to achieve, with great efficiency and capability, the central targets designated by the political command.

He then spoke about the areas and sectors the Iraqi forces entered and those on whose outskirts the Iraqi forces are now standing. He said: We have entered the cities of Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan and Sumar and we are standing on the threshold of (Bayta) Strait in the northern sector of the battlefield. As for the central and southern sectors, he said that the Iraqi forces are in the Mehran district and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. They are also standing on the soil of the two cities of Ahvaz and Dezful. He stressed that Dezful is militarily considered a fallen city.

He denied that the Iraqi forces have stopped, as has been repeated by certain news and press reports. Khayrallah said: We have reached our central targets, which were designated to us by the political command. He added: We do not want to reach Tehran.

Referring to the international mediation to end the fighting peacefully, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah said: Since the eruption of fighting, several attempts have been made by friendly parties to stop the fighting. He added: As we have stressed on several occasions, we are with any voice of good calling for peace, when the Iranian regime abides by it and recognizes our legitimate and international rights.

He explained that during his recent visit to Iraq, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq conveyed the Islamic states' desire to exert their fraternal efforts to curb the fighting. He added that our stand was positive and that we expressed to him our readiness to cease fire and hold a direct or indirect meeting or a meeting via [as received] a third party chosen by the Iranian side. He added that our stand stems from good intentions and out of our certain knowledge of the special nature of making decisions in Iran, especially in the present circumstances where there is an absence of unified decision-making there.

The Iraqi defense minister declared that, for its part, Iraq will cease fire as of dawn tomorrow (today) provided that the Iranian side adheres to this cease-fire. He said that, as an Iraqi demand, it will only cease fire if Iran stops its massing of troops and air reconnaissance, and if the Iranian officials fully refrain from making any statements against this decision.

He described the Iraqi decision as a new precedent and stressed that this Iraqi decision will be completely void if the Iranian side violates the aforementioned conditions.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah stressed: From our knowledge of the ruling group in Iran, we think it unlikely that the Iranian side will accept or respond to our decision. He said: If they abide by it--and I think that is unexpected--we will continue [as received] the fight after we have proved to the international community our respect for the Security Council resolution and for the Islamic Conference initiative.

He described Iraq's decision to cease fire as an initiative of sympathy and as saving the other side's dignity.

The Iraqi minister denied the transfer of Iraqi military planes to the airports of Arab states and said: We will not be ashamed to do so, but we do not want to place our Arab brothers in embarassing situations. He stressed that Iraq has transferred civilian planes of the Iraqi Airways to some Arab airports.

Pointing to the U.S. stance on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the Iraqi minister said that the United States had earlier announced its neutrality regarding this conflict, but that the recent U.S. measures indicate that the United States is biased toward the Iranian side. He added that the United States has dispatched reserve [as received] materiel, spare parts and ammunition to Iran with a value that does not exceed $50 million.

Replying to a question about the arrival of U.S. electronic reconnaissance planes, the Iraqi minister said that this is purely a Saudi measure which we have nothing to do with. He added: However, we are not delighted at the arrival of these planes which have vast reconnaissance abilities, as it is said.

The Iraqi minister defined Iraq's stand toward Iran. He said: We do not seek war and have no ambitions concerning Iranian territory. All that we want is the recognition of our national and historic rights, which were confirmed by international documents and norms.

He added that Iraq, through adopting this stand, has gained a status which is worthy of the respect and appreciation of the international forum. He asserted that Iraq has real friends in the world and extends bridges of trust to the world's states and peoples.

At the conclusion of his press conference, General 'Adnan Khayrallah expressed the hope that the Iranian peoples will be able to establish the regime which is capable of leading them toward peace and stability and of guiding them to their place in the international community.

SADDAM HUSAYN CHECKS ON MORALE OF AL-FALLUJAH DISTRICT

JN051824 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, is continuing his inspection tour of citizens' affairs throughout Iraq. This afternoon, he inspected the affairs of the citizens in Al-Fallujah district. In this tour, which included a visit to a housing area, the president was accompanied by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the RCC and acting director of the presidential office.

The president learned about the affairs of the citizens and their morale in view of the victories of our heroic army against the racist Persians. The masses of the district which gathered to greet the president renewed their pledge to remain faithful soldiers in defending the revolution, upholding the revolutionary gains and waging a liberation war against aggressors or violators of the Arab homeland.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 3-5 OCT

Communique No 58

JN031744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Communique No 58 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

First: Yesterday and this morning, our ground forces continued to destroy the enemy's reinforcements and counterattacks and stoutly held to the ground they have taken, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as follows:

A. Enemy losses in personnel: 25 killed, 47 wounded and 4 captured.
B. The sinking of two enemy gunboats loaded with soldiers in Shatt al-'Arab.
C. The destruction of three missile bases.
D. The destruction of a fortified building along with the force that was inside.
E. The shelling and destruction of enemy installations on the Abadan coast.

Enemy losses in aircraft in the theater of operations:

1. One fighter plane was shot down in the southern sector.
2. One fighter plane and three helicopters were shot down in the northern sector.
3. One fighter plane and one helicopter were shot down in the central sector.

Thus, the total number of enemy aircraft shot down in the battlefield is seven.

Second: Our losses among the ground forces:

A. In personnel: 17 martyred, 48 wounded and 12 missing.
B. In equipment: The destruction of six vehicles, four tanks, five personnel carriers and one gun.

Third: Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets today. Our ground resistance intercepted them and forced them to flee as follows:

A. At 0630, enemy aircraft raided civilian installations in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, aiming at Qasabat Raniyah.
B. At 0705, enemy aircraft raided Qal'at Dizah, aiming at residential quarters.
C. At 0930, enemy aircraft raided Qasabat Diyana in Irbil Governorate, aiming at residential quarters.
D. At 1200, enemy aircraft raided the Basra Governorate, aiming at civilian installations in Al-Faw.

Fourth: Our losses from the enemy air raids are:

A. Damage to some civilian installations: The destruction of eight houses in the residential quarters in Irbil Governorate.
B. Three wounded civilians in Irbil Governorate.

Fifth: Our planes today raided enemy military and economic targets, inflicting heavy losss on them as follows:

A. Enemy artillery emplacements in the (Baytaq) Strait were hit.
B. The shelling and destruction of a bridge and the burning of a fuel reservoir in the Dezful sector.
C. An enemy vehicle concentration near Sanandaj was hit.
D. An airport in the Dezful sector was hit and one plane was destroyed on the ground.
E. Enemy vehicle and armor concentrations in Amirabad were hit.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1980.

Communique No 59

JN041807 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 59 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

First: Our victorious forces yesterday evening and this morning continued purging the enemy pockets within the central and southern sectors of operations. Our forces strongly repulsed the enemy's ineffective and desperate counterattacks, inflicting the following losses in lives and equipment on him:

A. The enemy's visible losses in lives: 13 killed and 12 captured.
B. The enemy's losses in equipment:
    1. 17 tanks, 19 vehicles of various types and 1 rocket base were destroyed.
    2. An oil storage tank was burned.
    3. Two serviceable armored troop carriers left behind by the enemy were seized.
    4. Two enemy gunboats were sunk in Shatt al-'Arab.
C. The enemy's losses in planes on the battlefield:
    1. An enemy plane was shot down in the northern sector.
    2. An enemy plane was shot down in the central sector.
    3. Two planes were shot down in the southern sector.

Accordingly, the number of enemy planes downed on the battlefield totals four.

Second: Our losses in the ground forces:

A. In lives: 4 martyred and 17 wounded.
B. In equipment: the destruction of three tanks and seven vehicles.

Third: Enemy planes launched savage raids today against civilian and economic targets. Our anti-aircraft defense faced them bravely and downed a number of them, as follows:

A. At 0605, enemy planes raided the civilian installations in Basra and Dukan.
B. At 0610, enemy planes raided Baghdad and aimed at the civilian and military installations.
C. At 0655, enemy planes raided the civilian installations in Ba'iji, Salah ad-Din Governorate and in Khurmal and Panjwin, As-Sulaymaniyah [Governorate].

D. At 0930, enemy planes raided Qasbat Baziyan in As-Sulaymaniyah and aimed at the civilian suburbs.
E. At 0955, enemy planes raided Iftikhar village and Qasbat Daquq in Kirjuk and aimed at the civilian suburbs and the economic installations.

Fourth: Our anti-aircraft defenses downed five enemy planes. Three of them were downed in Baghdad and two in Basra.
Fifth: Our losses as a result of the enemy raids are:

A. In lives: eight were wounded and two children were martyred in Baziyan; a worker was martyred in Qasbat Daquq; a woman and a child were wounded in Panjwin; one martyr and seven wounded in Khurmal; six wounded in Baghdad. Thus, the number of the enemy raids' victims totals 4 martyred and 23 wounded.
B. The demolition of a number of civilian houses and a mosque in Baghdad.

Sixth: Our planes raided enemy military and economic targets today, inflicting massive losses on them as follows:

A. The bombing and burning of a fuel station in Dezful sector.
B. The bombing of oil installations to the south of Behbehan, setting them on fire.
C. The bombing of an enemy camp in Dezful sector and the destruction of a concentration of tanks in it.

All our planes returned home safely.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 4 October 1980.

Communique No 60

JN051821 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1719 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Communique No 60 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In confirmation of the contents of the Revolution Command Council statement issued today clarifying our stand on a unilateral cease-fire and in view of the ignorant Iranian rulers' arrogance and disregard for the interests and welfare of the Iranian peoples, the enemy resumed his hostile activities this morning against our forward units and against towns and economic installations in our country after Iraq had declared a cease-fire.

Our forces bravely repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him:

First: The ground forces: Our triumphant armies repulsed the enemy's counterattacks last night and this morning with great valor, forcing him to retreat after having incurred heavy losses in lives and equipment, as follows:

A. Known losses in personnel: 18 killed, 39 captured.
B. Enemy losses in equipment:
    1. The destruction of 11 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles and 2 guns.
    2. The destruction and sinking of a vessel loaded with missiles in Shatt al-'Arab.
    3. The burning and destruction of stockpiled supplies.
    4. The sinking of 10 enemy boats in Shatt al-'Arab.
    5. The destruction of two missile bases.

C. Enemy losses in aircraft on the battlefield:
    1. The downing of a fighter plane in the northern sector.
    2. The downing of 11 fighter planes in the central sector.

Thus the total number of enemy planes shot down in the operations sectors is 12 fighter planes.

D. Our losses:
1. in personnel: 5 martyred, 16 wounded.
2. in equipment: the destruction of four vehicles and one gun.

Second: The air force:

A. Enemy planes today raided civilian and military targets. They were intercepted by our ground resistance, which forced them to flee:

1. At 0810, enemy aircraft raided the 'Ayn Zalah area, aiming at civilian and economic installations.
2. At 0825, enemy aircraft raided the Dukan area, aiming at economic installations.
3. At 0842, enemy aircraft raided the Hamam al-'Alil area, aiming at economic installations.
4. At 0905, enemy aircraft raided civilian quarters in Haj 'Umran and Rayat in the Irbil Governorate.
5. At 1000, enemy aircraft raided Kirkuk, aiming at civilian quarters and installations.
6. At 1030, enemy aircraft raided K-2 in the Salah ad-Din Governorate, aiming at civilian installations.

B. Our ground resistance shot down one plane in Salah ad-Din Governorate.
C. Our losses in the enemy raids:

1. Damage to some civilian installations.
2. Three wounded in Qasabat Rayat, six wounded in Qasabat Hammam al-'Alil and three wounded in Kirkuk.
   Thus the number of victims of enemy raids today is 12 wounded.
3. The destruction of several houses, damage to the Kirkuk Republican Hospital and to several civilian cars.

D. Our planes today attacked enemy military targets and economic installations, inflicting heavy losses on them, as follows:

1. The bombing and burning of oil dumps in the Dehloran sector.
2. The hitting of enemy vehicle gathering points in the Dezful sector.
3. The bombing of Kermanshah airport and the destriction of and damage to 20 helicopters on the ground.
4. The bombing of the Kermanshah refinery and fuel reservoirs and setting fire to them.
5. The bombing of the Tabriz refinery and setting it on fire.
6. The bombing of Mehrabad airport near Tehran and the destruction to two jumbo jets and several other transport planes.
7. The bombing of oil installations in southern Tehran and setting them on fire.
8. The bombing of Sharukhi airport with direct hits.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1980

BAGHDAD REPORTS FURTHER ON MILITARY GAINS

'Mass Exodus' From Abadan

JN031620 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1556 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] A short while ago, Tehran radio broadcast a lengthy appeal to the officers and soldiers of the remnants of the Iranian Army and to Khomeyni's guards and the public in Abadan, which is besieged by our forces.

The radio called on them not to desert the barricades and flee to Tehran and other towns, carrying their luggage and other necessities.

The Tehran radio appeal said: Where are you going? The enemy might come for you in these towns to which you are fleeing. This appeal came in the wake of the mass exodus of Khomeyni's retreating and desperate remnants. Officers and soldiers are breaking into houses in search of civilian clothes for escaping Abadan.

Eyewitnesses say that each truck is full of more than 200 of Bani-Sadr's soldiers fleeing from the Abadan inferno.

What does Bani-Sadr have to say? What does he say, he who is claiming victory and denying defeat? Does the Iranian citizen believe in Bani-Sadr's imaginary victories, which are refuted by facts, evidence, foreign correspondents and the entire world? The Iranian radio appeal to the Khomeyni guards not to flee and desert their positions in a mass exodus belies Bani-Sadr's lies and falsehoods, which have become a laughingstock in the entire world.

Entry Into Mehran, Susangerd

JN032011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1952 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA)--Baghdad television screened two films tonight on the cities of Mehran and Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd]. The two films showed life in the two cities after they were entered by the Iraqi forces, which expelled the remnants of the Persian regime from them.

A number of citizens in the two cities spoke today to the television correspondent and expressed their happiness and rejoicing over the entry of the Iraqi forces. They expressed their support for the armed forces and their readiness to repulse and fight against the forces of the Persian regime.

Bani-Sadr, the president of the racist regime, claimed yesterday that his regime's forces had regained the two cities.

'Decisive Battle' in Dezful

JN032215 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] On the threshold of Dezful, the triumphant armed forces of Saddam's battle of Al-Qadisiyah have achieved the targets set by the party and revolution leadership and scored a magnificant Arab victory over the Magian Persians whose fortified electronic bases disintegrated before the epics of heroism and sacrifice enacted by the brave lions and eagles of the Ba'th party.

In the past 2 days the units of our valiant army, according to plan, waged a decisive battle in the Dezful area. The plans were carried out with great accuracy and enthusiasm. Our forces, like lofty and victorious heroes, are now deep in Iranian territory.

A responsible military source in the central sector has told INA that the decisive battle was a major catastrophe for the collapsing Persian clique. Our victorious forces managed to destroy a large number of tanks, vehicles, trucks, heavy guns, ammunition depots, fuel dumps, radar stations and the remaining electronic bases in the Dezful camps. The defeated Persian forces sustained heavy losses in lives and equipment. The bodies of the dead were strewn about the enemy positions because the retreating remnants did not have time to bury them. There were a large number of wounded in the Dezful area. The remnants of Khomeyni's racist forces were compelled to withdraw in view of their ignominious defeat.

The responsible military source asserted to the INA team that the accuracy, planning and high fighting ability of our armed forces during the decisive battle demonstrate the great courage that fills the hearts of our valiant heroes who derive their wisdom, strength and faith from the heroism and genius of our historic leadership, headed by Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, the knight of the nation and its standard bearer, the president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces.

The military source added that our forces continue to strongly strike targets deep in Iranian territory in order to paralyze the reinforcements which the enemy has been forced to bring in. The enemy's despair and defeat reminded it of the ignoble disgrace that defell Khosron and Rustam in the first battle of Al-Qadisiyah--the same as in today's Al-Qadisiyah of Saddam Husayn, the hope of the nation, its great knight and its striking steel fist.

Al-Muhammarah Port Purged

JN041001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Southern Sector, 4 Oct, (INA)--Iraqi military sources have told the AL-JUMHURIYAH team that the Iraqi forces yesterday morning completed the purging of the Al-Muhammarah port and nearby areas.

The sources told the team, which is currently in the southern sector, that work is underway to clean the port of building debris and of equipment destroyed by the Persian enemy before fleeing on 25 September when the Iraqi forces entered the town.

The sources said that towing the damaged commercial ships and cleaning the port of everything that hampers the process of work will take place soon. The team said that the piers are congested with goods that are in very bad condition.

Iranian Losses in South

JN040930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Southern sector, 4 Oct (INA)--An Iraqi Army commander has disclosed that the Iraqi forces have captured well over 500 officers, NCO's and soldiers from the racist Persian enemy in the southern sector of the front.

The commander of the Al-Qadisiyah forces added that 350 tanks have been destroyed, 100 serviceable tanks have been seized, 40 planes have been shot down, 10 pilots have been captured and 400 vehicles and troop carriers have been destroyed. He said: Our forces also captured large depots full of various kinds of arms, enough for the Persian enemy to continue the battle for several months, in the Basra and Maysan sectors.

The commander said the enemy's abandonment of his arms and tanks proves the collapse of his morale and his failure to confront our valiant forces face to face. He added that the enemy had lost his nerve when he started haphazardly strafing civilian and economic targets.

The commander of the Al-Qadisiyah forces asserted that the Iraqi forces are adhering to the designated plan. He pointed out that the support the leadership of the party and revolution is giving to the armed forces uplifts the moral of the fighters, who are declining to stay in the rear.

Nasr Forces Operations

JN041956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to tighten their grip over the area surrounding the city of Dezful. Speaking to the INA mission, a lieutenant colonel from the Nasr forces said that these forces were able to control the winter camp of the Iranian soldiers. The camp is located 3 kilometers from the Iranian ('Ayn ar-Rub'_ outpost. He explained that 25 Iranian soldiers were killed in this camp and 8 other including some Khomeyni guards, were captured. The rest of the camp's personnel fled, leaving their weapons behind.

He added that the Iraqi Armed Forces destroyed three tanks and six civilian vehicles which were used to transport Khomeyni guards in the area. Two ammunition and arms depots were completely destroyed and three mortars and a number of serviceable tanks were seized.

This afternoon the INA mission witnessed a heroic operation carried out by a platoon from the Nasr forces in the nearby hills overlooking enemy positions in the Dezful area. The platoon's soldiers confronted an enemy helicopter whose 12-man crew, including a 1st lieutenant pilot and a lieutenant copilot, tried to ambush our advancing forces. One of the platoon's members was able to kill the copilot and hit the pilot in his left shoulder, which caused the crew to be thrown out of the helicopter. The platoon's fighters immediately surrounded and captured the entire crew.

Khalid Forces Operations

JN041703 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The brigadier general, the commander of Khalid forces, has affirmed our victorious army units' complete control of the liberated sector of Mehran and the towns, villages and roads surrounding it as well as Kejan Dam.

In an interview with the INA correspondent in Wasit Governorate today, he said that the Khalid forces are applying the plan of the supreme military command in the central sector and that these forces have achieved all their objectives within the defined time.

The brigadier general, the commander of Khalid forces, explained the reasons that prompted our forces to take control of Kenjan Dam, which was constructed by the racist Persian authorities to block the river water, keeping it from the citizens in Badrah District and the subdistricts of Surbatiyah and (Jafsan), thus depriving them of their legitimate rights in these waters.

The commander of Khalid forces praised the high spirits of our bold army, which gave the remnants of the defeated racists unforgettable lessons. He concluded by stressing that our victorious forces will always be at the beck and call of their leader, Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, to liberate every inch of our usurped Arab territory.

In interviews with the INA correspondent in Wasit Governorate, the Iraqi officers and soldiers greeted the party and revolution leadership, headed by Field Marshal Saddam Husayn. They asserted their determination to march ahead in order to protect every particle of soil liberated by our victorious armed forces.

ATH-THAWRAH Battle Report

JN042327 Baghdad INA in English 2130 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA)--Iraqi air defences shot down two Iranian Phantoms that raided civilian areas in Shatt al-'Arab area in southern Iraqi port of Basra.

The leading Iraqi daily ATH-THAWRAH, reporting this in its evening issue, tonight said that the two jets were shot down in the palm-tree fields in the port and one of their two pilots was taken captive.

The paper quoted the captive Persian pilot as saying that he was forced to raid civil targets and affirmed that he has no belief in the savage acts of the Persians against Iraqi civilians.

Meanwhile, ATH-THAWRAH reported that the Iraqi navy artillery continued shelling the military and economic targets in Abadan, smoke of which is still seen highly covering the sky of the area.

The paper quoted the commander of the Iraqi troops that captured Al-Muhammarah "Khorramshahr" port on the Iranian side of Shatt al-'Arab as saying that his troops captured the port after a strong battle against the Persian troops that were pushed back to the road leading to the port.

He added that the defeated Persian forces tried to escape in the foreign steamers docked in the port and the buildings stretched on the bank of Shatt al-'Arab.

The commander pointed out that the Iraqi troops chased the defeated forces in a battle on the decks of the steamers and inside the said buildings, inflicting the enemy heavy casualties and winning huge quantities of American weapons left behind by the Iranian troops.

On the other hand ATH-THAWRAH reported that the Iraqi troops fully controlled the railway line linking Ahvaz, the capital of Arabistan, with Al-Muhammarah port and stretching to 120 km as well as controlling the asphalt road between the two towns.

ATH-THAWRAH also published a full-page of photos from Al-Muhammarah showing different parts of the port with the Iraqi flags waving over them and photos of President Saddam Husayn stuck on the walls of the buildings.

The newspaper reported that all the foreign ships docked in the port carried the Iraqi flag, in response to a decision by the Revolution Command Council in this regard.

The evening supplement of ATH-THAWRAH also carried detailed reports with photos of the Iraqi troops that captured the important Iranian town of Mehran.

The photos that were taken early Saturday prove the incorrectness of allegations by the Persian regime that they recaptured the Iranian town.

Dezful Airfield Destroyed

JN052136 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Our valiant forces, which proudly stand in the strategic area of Dezful, strongly retaliated today against the cowardly aggressions of the regime of rancorous Persian agents after all our victorious army's units had fulfilled their pledge to the party and revolution leadership to cease firing unilaterally.

Since the racist Magian enemy continued this morning his stupidity and launched cowardly aggressions against several of our positions, our forward armies opened fire at the enemy's military positions right on his doorstep and destroyed a fortified military airport and several vital enemy installations in the center of the city of Dezful.

Our valiant fighters shot down two Phantoms which were trying to form a protective umbrella for two enemy helicopters which imagined that they could ambush our forward units in the battlefield.

IRANIAN AIRCRAFT BOMB BAGHDAD SUBURBS 4 OCT

NC040614 Paris AFP in English 0609 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (AFP)--The Iraqi capital was bombed by Iranian aircraft for the first time in 3 days early Saturday morning, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reported.

Light fog prevented the aircraft being seen, but at least four planes were thought to have taken part in the raid, on outlying suburbs.

The alert siren sounded shortly after 6:05 a.m. local time [word indistinct] GMT). The bombing began about 10 minutes later, and lasted for about 15 minutes. Iraqi antiaircraft guns replied to the attacks.

OFFICIAL TELLS AFP IRAN SPURNED CEASE-FIRE OFFER

NC051518 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (AFP)--Iran has spurned Iraq's offer of a cease-fire and instead staged several air raids, an Iraqi official said today.

The official told AFP that Tehran replied to Baghdad's "sincere" offer of a four-day truce starting at dawn today by "wild and stupid actions, and by several air raids."

The official added: "Iraq, on its side, stuck to its commitment by the letter."

Observers here said at 6 p.m. that no Iranian aircraft had so far been seen over Baghdad, but four alerts between 6 a.m. and 2p.m. suggested that raids could have been staged.

Iran rejected Iraq's conditional offer of a four-day truce, saying all Iraqi forces should first withdraw from Iranian soil.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

GF041435 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 20

[Ibrahim Abu Nab interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi in Baghdad prior to latter's departure for New York]

[Text] [Question] Can you explain the reasons for the sharp deterioration in Iraqi-Iranian relations following the shah's fall?

[Answer] I do not believe that the shah's fall had any special effect on Iraqi-Iranian relations. There was a pause in Iraqi-Iranian relations between 1975 and 1978, when the shah fell. Before that there was a state of undeclared war between us, in the north and on our eastern borders.

[Question] You mean the shah's support for the Kurdish insurgency?

[Answer] Yes. When we signed the Algiers Agreement in 1975 we were given some rest. But when the new Iranian regime came it continued to follow the shah's policy and considered Iraq as one of its spheres of influence. This was the reason for the resumption of the conflict.

[Question] Khomeyni was a guest in Iraq. He lived among you for 14 years. What, in your view, is the reason for his adopting such an attitude toward Iraq?

[Answer] When Khomeyni was in Iraq he was trying to overthrow the regime in Iran. When he succeeded he began to look around him and thought he could do what he did in Iran in other places. This was when he began to interfere in our internal affairs and, in varying degrees, in the internal affairs of neighboring gulf countries.

[Question] Do you believe that the nature of the Islamic revolution threatens Iraq in particular?

[Answer] No, I do not believe that Iran is adhering to the true principles of Islam. Islam came to Iran through Iraq. Iraq has always been a Muslim country and does not fear Islam. This is not the point at issue. The point at issue is the new regime in Iran which believes it is on the road of expansion under the guise of religion. They are looking for new influence and power.

[Question] And also regional expansion?

[Answer] Certainly. When we asked them to return the border areas in accordance with the 1975 agreement, they did not bother to answer and ignored our demands. When we talked with the president and the prime minister about our border territories, they said: "There are no borders between Muslim countries. The land is one, and there is no difference if it is ours and yours." We said, if that is so, why don't you return the land to us? But they are expansionists.

[Question] What does Iraq hope to gain from such a war?

[Answer] Iraq wants Iran to recognize our absolute sovereignty in our territorial waters in Shatt al-'Arab and in the territories as demarcated by the 1913 Constantinople agreement. Iraq has the full right to demand that there should be no interference in its internal affairs or in the internal affairs of neighboring Arab countries. All we ask is the establishment of lasting friendly and just relations. We want an end to this state of conflict, both in its implicit and explicit forms. It is an exhausting conflict.

[Question] Some people say that Iraq has exploited Iran's weakness and internal political division to impose its conditions on Iran.

[Answer] That is not true. We tried hard with Iran to resolve our differences by peaceful means. I spoke with them several times. We sent them memorandums. We contacted them and met them in Havana and in New York. We said to them: Listen to us; we signed the 1975 agreement with you. Why don't you return the territories? But they did not listen. Iraq has declared more than once that it does not covet any Iranian territory.

[Question] Can it not be said that during the past period you planned to regain the territories the way you are now doing? Did you do this deliberately?

[Answer] Not at all. It was Iranian provocations that pushed us to war. We asked them to return Zayn al-Qaws. We sent them three memorandums but we never received any answer, written or verbal. All we got from them was their shelling of Khanaqin and Zurbatiyah. At that point the whole situation changed. There used to be border clashes before, but there was no heavy shelling of civilian and populated areas as there is now.

[Question] Does this mean that you would not have resorted to the use of force to regain your territorial rights if they had not resorted to force first?

[Answer] Most certainly. This fighting would not have happened if they had only answered our memorandums and talked with us and discussed the territorial issues. However, the Iranian Government is a strange fish. It did not even bother to talk to us about these issues.

[Question] Iraq has seized thousands of square kilometers of territory. What will ultimately happen to that territory?

[Answer] Everything will depend on Iran's attitude. Our stand is as follows: There are recognized international borders between us and Iran in accordance with the 1913 agreement. More than 240 landmarks were agreed upon and put in place in 1975. There are official maps that have been signed and documented by the two sides. According to these maps, everything that is on this side of the border is ours and everything that is on the other is theirs. All that we want from them is to acknowledge our rights in our territory.

On the other hand, Shatt al-'Arab is an Iraqi river and has always been throughout history. Moreover, we want Iran to pledge, in accordance with a practical agreement, not to interfere in our internal affairs in any way whatsoever. If Iran acknowledges these matters in good faith, we will not remain on any Iranian territory.

[Question] Can Iran, in its present circumstances and political climate, agree to these conditions or to any one of them?

[Answer] I cannot speak for Iran. However, from past experience we believe that Iran needs a responsible government. There is no government in Iran that can make any decision to achieve Iran's real interests. In any case, I know what you mean, namely, that it is difficult to reach an understanding with the present regime. But this is up to them. If they want peace we are for it. And if they want to persist in what they are doing, they will have to bear the responsibility.

[Question] What will the consequences be?

[Answer] That is up to the Iranian people. We do not wish to interfere in their internal affairs. If the Iranian people want this regime, we do not object, and if they do not want it, we do not object to that either. Our policy is not to interfere in the affairs of others, for we are a nonaligned country. If you ask me personally about the present regime in Iran, my view is that it is destroying Iran and leading to a catastrophe.

[Question] Is it possible to say that in your view one of the consequences of the war is that it may encourage the Iranian people to change their regime, and that this is part of your plan?

[Answer] The Iranian regime was in a state of anarchy long before the war. The war is one of the results of that regime's anarchy.

[Question] How will you guarantee Iraq's sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab?

[Answer] We had to accept this in difficult circumstances that were forced on us. [sentence as published] We had two options: either lose the northern region of our country through secession or accept the shah's demands in Shatt al-'Arab. The shah was using all his military might in support of the Kurdish rebellion. He was receiving large quantities [words indistinct] from Nixon. We chose the lesser of two evils.

[Question] According to the 1913 agreement, however, Iran's border was on the eastern bank of Shatt al-'Arab, and the Iraqi Army is now occupying the eastern bank and beyond. Will you be prepared to withdraw if peace is concluded?

[Answer] I have already stated all that we want from Iran. If it is prepared to accept the three points which I have mentioned, then we have no other demands in Iranian territory.

[Question] That is, the Iraqi Army will withdraw from the eastern bank of Shatt al-'Arab when the Iraqi conditions are met?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] When the Iranians tried to close the Strait of Hormuz an Iraqi spokesman said that Iraq would exert military pressure to prevent Iran from doing this. Does this not mean constant control of Shatt al-'Arab?

[Answer] That is not necessary. However, Iran has committed a serious violation of our national rights, the rights of the gulf states and the rights of the world. So as not to abide by the Shatt al-'Arab agreement they want to close the Strait of Hormuz--an action that would affect the entire world. They know that our oil and gulf oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz. Such an action which they want to carry out is devoid of any sense of responsibility.

[Question] But how can Iraq protect the Strait of Hormuz, which is hundreds of miles from Iraq?

[Answer] We did not say that we would control the strait. We said that if Iran closes the strait we would have to take action that would safeguard our interests. We did not say that we would occupy the strait.

[Question] What kind of action would you take?

[Answer] We will cross our bridges when we come to them. I can say no more.

[Question] We are now at the end of the first 10 days of the war. What are the possibilities of achieving a cease-fire?

[Answer] We hear that the Iranians are not prepared to accept a cease-fire. However, eventually they will accept it as a result of pressures.

[Question] If the Iranians do not accept the Iraqi conditions, how long can you continue the war?

[Answer] We have the capabilities and I do not believe that they have the same capabilities.

[Question] You say that Iraq can continue the war and perhaps gain more territory and win more battles. But the Iraqi economy will suffer and development will be stunted. To what extent can you sustain such economic loss?

[Answer] When defense of our land and sovereignty are involved, economic issues assume secondary importance. We are not fighting for economic gains but for sovereignty and the land. This is what every independent and sovereign state would do.

[Question] Do you believe that you are fighting on behalf of the Arab nation?

[Answer] We have this feeling. It is one of our principles. Throughout history the Persians have always wanted to expand at the expense of the Arab nation, and more in our direction than in any other. Iran thinks that Arab territory is a sphere for its expansion. This is what the shah did in the past. Our neighbor Iran must be content to remain within its borders.

[Question] Do you believe that the justice of your cause is understood on the Arab and international levels?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] But if the fighting should continue it is feared that the world will suffer an oil shortage. Would this create pressure on you to stop the fighting?

[Answer] We appreciate and understand this but we shall not be the only party on whom pressure will be exerted, because we certainly are not responsible for this situation. In any case, we shall make every effort, whether on our own or in cooperation with fraternal Arab states, to ameliorate the effect of the situation on the world economy.

[Question] That is, by keeping the Strait of Hormuz open and maintaining the flow of Iraqi oil?

[Answer] Yes. But this is a crisis, and we shall ask the fraternal [oil] producing states to increase their production to offset the shortage on world markets. I know there will be some difficulties, but we shall bear them.

[Question] Do you think Iraq will emerge from this conflict with a new and greater role in the region?

[Answer] I do not like to speak about a role. I know that the foreign press is referring to a new role for Iraq in the gulf. However, the fact is that there is a difficult problem with our neighbor Iran that we would like to resolve. This in turn would have a great effect on the region's peace and security because it would free it from conflicts and close the doors to foreign intervention. The Iranians must get rid of the expansionist policies of the former shah and of Khomeyni.

[Question] After the fall of the shah and Iranian military power in the gulf, will Iraq emerge as an alternative power that will shoulder the responsibilities of security to a greater degree?

[Answer] We do not speak. We do not speak in the way that the Western press speaks. We have responsibilities of national and pan-Arab security to the Arab nation. Every country will be responsible for its own security. If there should be a collective security system, Iraq can be a part of it, for it is an Arab collective security. We do not wish to create a situation similar to that created by the shah's occupation of the three Arab islands. The only responsibility that we can shoulder is that of defending the sovereignty and territory of an Arab country under threat, is it not so? During the past 5 centuries the threat always came from Iran's direction.

[Question] What if border or other problems should arise with any other state?

[Answer] Relations among the Arab countries are family relations. Differences among them cannot go as far as the use of arms. That is totally irrelevant.

[Question] What about superpower interference in the region?

[Answer] There is one thing we would like to say to them: They should never interfere in the area in any way and should stay far from it. This is what we always want from them.

[Question] Can the countries of the area maintain their security without giving the great powers an excuse to intervene under the pretext of safeguarding their vital interests?

[Answer] Of course, this is possible. Indeed, the vital interests of the superpowers and the world are threatened only when one of the superpowers decides to intervene, and then the vicious circle begins.

We opposed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But we also said that the United States should not use this as an excuse to interfere in the area. But the United States does not listen. It is seeking to obtain military facilities and bases. We believe that it is complicating the situation instead of helping to diminish its danger. If there is anyone who is looking for a policeman in the area to replace Iran, Iraq will not be anyone's employee and will serve only its national and pan-Arab interests and the interests of the world. The security of the gulf is safeguarded by its countries, their cooperation and their freedom from foreign influence. This is what Iraq declared in the pan-Arab Charter of February which prohibits the use of Arab territory by foreign countries, requires the resolution of all problems among the Arab states by negotiations and understanding and prohibits the use of arms among them.

In conclusion I should like to say that our Arab nation must understand the reality of the situation and the challenges we are facing together so that it can arise and assume its responsibilities seriously and capably.

HAMMADI MEETS WITH TUNISIAN PREMIER MZALI

JN031759 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Mr Mzali reiterated Tunisia's support for Iraq's right to restore its land and waters by Iran.

Bilateral relations and matters related to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman were also discussed at the meeting.

KING HUSAYN VISITS BAGHDAD, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

Arrival 4 Oct

LD041220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 4 Oct (KUNA)--King Husayn of Jordan will today visit Baghdad to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, official Jordanian sources disclosed here.

The sources said that the king will be accompanied by his Prime Minister Mudar Badran and some senior government officials.

King Husayn is the only Arab leader who came out openly in support of Iraq in its war with Iran and he urged other Arab leaders to formulate a unified stand on this crisis.

Jordan's heir apparent Prince Hassan visited Baghdad last week where he took part in the talks held between President Saddam Husayn and the Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, who tried to mediate between the two warring countries.

Meeting, Departure 5 Oct

JN051411 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)--King Husayn of Jordan left for Amman today after a 2-day visit [as received] to Iraq during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

An official farewell ceremony was accorded King Husayn, headed by President Saddam Husayn. Also participating in the ceremony were Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and a number of officials.

President Saddam Husayn took King Husayn on an unscheduled tour of a number of residential areas in the Iraqi capital earlier today.

President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, met with King Husayn yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, President Saddam Husayn expressed the pride of the Iraqi people and government over Jordan's Pan-Arab stands epitomized in total support for Iraq's struggle to regain its usurped rights to its land and waters.

King Husayn reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq's courageous step to regain what has been usurped by the racist Persians. He stressed that Iraq's battle is the Arab nation's battle.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman; the Revolution Command Council members; staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister; Sa'dun Shakir, minister of interior; Hikmat Ibrahim [title not received], Tariq Hamad Al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting head of the president's office; and Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad Al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; and staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, King Husayn's military secretary.

AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN PRAISES AMMAN'S STAND

JN031737 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi's ambassador in Amman, Sabah Al-Hurani, said that Jordan is the strategic depth for the battle of Arab liberation which is now being fought by Iraq to liberate the Arab territories occupied by Iran. The case will be the same for Iraq, he added, which will form the strategic depth for the liberation of Palestine from the Israeli usurpers.

The Iraqi ambassador highly praised the stand of the Jordanian king, government and people. This genuine pan-Arab stand was represented in King Husayn's statement that Jordan is directly concerned with what is happening.

The ambassador expressed admiration for the honorable and noble stand of the Jordanian citizens. He said that thousands of Jordanian citizens had come to the embassy asking for permission to volunteer to fight on the side of their brothers in Iraq. The ambassador added that owners of food factories in Jordan donated 2 working days' output for their brothers, members of the Iraqi Army who are fighting the battle of Arab honor and integrity.

As for the mediation mission carried out by the Islamic Conference Organization, the ambassador said that Iraq accepted this mediation but the other side rejected it, which resulted in the failure of this mediation mission. This is the natural result of Iranian intransigence.

The ambassador added that Iraq also accepted the UN Security Council's resolution to cease fire, provided that the Iranian side adheres to this resolution as well. The ambassador reiterated that Iraq has no ambitions in Iran and that Iraq expects that the Iranian rulers will recognize Iraq's legitimate rights and will stop their threats, interference and blackmailing.

As for the general military situation, the ambassador asserted the supremacy and continuous success of the Iraqi Army. He said that the Iraqi forces reached the Arabistan and Ahvaz areas and destroyed the surrounding military bases. He added that the Iraqi forces completely controlled the Dezful base, which is considered the biggest base in the Middle East. This base has numerous sophisticated military capabilities, particularly in radar and arms. He said that the Iraqi Army cut off all supply lines in these areas and that the Iraqi forces are now chasing the remaining Iranian pockets in the area.

About Iraq's readiness to face a possible long confrontation with Iran, the ambassador stressed that Iraq possesses all the capabilities to face such an Iranian challenge. He also underlined Iraq's readiness to continue fighting until all its legitimate rights are fully achieved.

PARIS SOURCES SAY IRANIAN VISITED U.S. FOR AID

JN050840 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0810 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran--Western sources in Paris revealed today that Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Air Force, visited the United States last Thursday. These sources, asking to remain unidentified, added that the purpose of the visit was to agree on directly sending U.S. military reinforcements to Tehran. The sources point out that this means that the United States has begun to display its bias after having kept it secret during the past period.

During the past 2 weeks, press reports have said that large U.S. military reinforcements have arrived in Tehran through a third party. The last of the reinforcements received by the Iranian regime, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' says today, were spare parts and extra fuel tanks for Phantom planes, which were sent by the Zionist entity via the Netherlands and with the knowledge of the United States.

It is to be recalled that in a press conference held in Vienna some days ago, Moshe Dayan, ex-foreign minister of the Zionist enemy, asked the U.S. administration to supply the Persian regime with Zionist reinforcements in order to prevent this regime's defeat by the Iraqi Army.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DRAGAN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 3 OCT

JN031443 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council in Yugoslavia, arrived here this afternoon at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Yugoslav official said that he will exchange views with Iraqi officials on the current situation in the region.

IRAQI PRESIDENT BRIEFS KING HUSAYN ON MILITARY SITUATION

JN051815 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today returned home from a 24-hour visit to the Iraqi republic during which he held a series of meetings with President Saddam Husayn, who acquainted his majesty with the national [qawmiyah], historical and political motives and causes which led to the military conflict with Iran after Iraq had pursued all diplomatic channels and used all possible means to solve the dispute peacefully.

President Saddam Husayn also acquainted his majesty the king with the military developments resulting from the battles fought by the valiant Iraqi forces to regain Iraq's sovereignty over its lands and waters, to assert its legitimate historical right in defending every inch of Arab soil and to halt the Iranian ambitions and the method of domination and oppression adopted by Iran.

His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation listened to a military briefing by Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense in Iraq, on the battles and the positions controlled by the Iraqi forces and the targets which have been achieved.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed satisfaction at the soundness of the Iraqi military and political stand. He stressed that Jordan is with the Arab right wherever it may be. He said the Iraqi battle is not the battle of Iraq alone but that of the Arab nation to regain its rights and complete sovereignty. His majesty praised the honorable and steadfast stance adopted by Iraq to preserve its national dignity. His majesty stressed that the Arab nation has one fate, the same goals and one future. He said the Arab nation must stand united with Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn praised the honorable Jordanian stand in supporting the Iraqi people. He said that this stand is for Iraq a source of pride and gratitude because Jordan, under the leadership of King Husayn, is known for its commitment to its pan-Arab duty. He said that the Iraqi people will not forget this fraternal stand. President Saddam said that all the good is in the Arab nation and its leaders as represented in his majesty and the Jordanian and Arab peoples.

President Saddam Husayn accompanied his Majesty King Husayn on a tour of Baghdad on which they met with the masses of the Arab Iraqi people, who are enjoying high morale and standing united behind their leadership in achieving dignity and victory. The people swarmed around the great leaders shouting national slogans and praising the fraternal meeting and Jordan's stand based on its faith in the pan-Arab character of the battle, the oneness of the future and the Arab destiny.

His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation boarded a special Iraqi plane for the visit to fraternal Iraq. On leaving, his majesty was seen off by President Saddam Husayn, senior Iraqi Government officials and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

King Husayn was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; and Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, King Husayn's military secretary.

His majesty was welcomed in Amman by Crown Prince Hasan, the minister of court, the ministers and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S INTERVIEW WITH AUSTRIAN PRESS

JN051135 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Text" of King Husayn's interview in English with unidentified members of the press mission accompanying Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on his visit to Jordan--date of interview not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Will the summit conference in Amman in November endeavor to (?contribute) to a solution to the Palestinian question, or will the summit try to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict?

[Answer] I do not believe that it will have much to do with the Iranian-Iraqi problem, because [words indistinct]. Certainly, our position here in Jordan is that we are not neutral in this unfortunate situation. We are totally with Iraq in trying to recover Iraqi rights be they on Shatt Al-'Arab or the [word indistinct] rights over the three islands that belong to the United Arab Emirates. We believe very much indeed that an unfortunate legacy and situation have prevailed for far too long; and we believe that it is in the interest not only of Iraq, and as a result, of the Arab nation to support these rights, but that if that happens it might give all concerned, both on the Arab sides and the Iranian peoples, the chance in the future to build their relations on the basis of mutual respect and fruitful cooperation, which has not been possible with this image of a greater power as Iraq has had to cope up with in terms of Iran for so many years--one that has consistently threatened others in the area and claimed the position of responsibility of the area's welfare and future from time to time and security. This is totally unacceptable. This has brought about not only tensions within the area, but has contributed towards greater tensions between the superpowers just outside it.

We believe all of this has got to end. And it is in the interest of the Arab nation and it is in the interest of the Iranian nation and peoples, and it is in our common interest in the future that all this is achieved somehow. [words indistinct] Once again on mutual respect and that this legacy of many many years is dealt with once and for all. So I do not believe that the Ammam summit would deal with this issue, because I do not believe that there are any Arab states that can say otherwise in terms of their leaderships. The Arabs are one nation and the problems that confront it, confront all of it. This has been the approach.

[Question] Your Majesty, what you call the totality of Arab support for Iraq, considering the possibilities of a change in the military situation, might this totality come to military aid, direct military aid and even intervention on the side of Iraq by Arab countries?

[Answer] I believe that the possibility is very much there. I believe that when we speak of one nation, we speak of a situation that has existed and affected us here in Jordan as it has ever since the Arab revolt, the great Arab revolt. The badge that every soldier who has served in the forces of Jordan carries says the Arab army. In 1967, we went to war, because we belong to an Arab nation and the threat was posed to this nation. The first strike was not against Jordan but against Egypt. And time and again this has been demonstrated. And in the same way, if we expect support and help from our brethren in facing aggression, in facing external attempts to undermine our position, we have to be with them when they are fighting for their rights and to try to secure them. And beside those that I have mentioned, I believe that once we have the proper status of relationship with Iran, it is in the interest of Iran as well as Iraq and the entire area and that a new beginning will be started under proper bases.

[Question] Your Majesty, there are Arab countries that siding with Iraq [as heard]. Will this have an effect, or negative effect on the forthcoming summit conference?

[Answer] I dont know what the positions are. I really cannot tell between now and then what happens. But I believe that the Arab summit has its own agenda, and you ask what it will deal with. I hope it will deal with Arab solidarity in the Arab interest in terms of the Arab world and it will deal with the future coordination and cooperation. If there are problems, they will surface in this summit, and they will either be dealt with or they will certainly appear and we will have to see what we can do about them. But also there is a genuine attempt in the next meeting of the Arab summit to see what can be done for the region as such and for problems and developments and for the better future for its peoples. These are both ideas and areas that were identified in the last summit in Tunisia. And much has been doen in the meantime, and we hope that we can address all these problems together with the political issues that we face.

[Question] Your Majesty, you were the [words indistinct] for being the pioneer in the attempt to establish Arab concensus on the Palestinian issue. Are you this year closer to your aim [words indistinct] the Lebanese question has always been above everything.

[Answer] Well, the Lebanese question is still a very serious one and unfortunately it has not been resolved, and it is a very dangerous one in terms of the area and the world as such. It is a fuse that only needs to be lit at any time to explode and that could have very serious effects in terms of the entire area, plus this has been a source of continuous suffering that unfortunately [words indistinct] to have an end in sight. This is a source of everyone's concern to [words indistinct] possible degree.

But in terms of the Palestinian issue, of course we will try our very best to see what can be done again to react to developments in the world. One of such developments has been the growing interest of Europe in the affairs of this area and in trying to make a contribution toward the establishment of a just and durable peace. To our way thinking, this is a major change in the situation in the world that has occurred in the recent past. We would like to encourage it. We would like to see it evolve. We believe that it will represent a tremendous change in terms of possibilities in the future.

[Question] Could you, Your Majesty, [rest of question indistinct]?

[Answer] [beginning of answer indistinct] I can only say that as far as realities are concerned, the palestinian problem is still very much [word indistinct] all that has happened of the views of others in this world on what might or might not have been accomplished, including ourselves. The Palestinian problem is still very much Jerusalem, still very much the West Bank, still very much Gaza, still very much the rights of the people of Palestine under conditions of total freedom to express themselves regarding their future, is still also there in terms of the Palestinian peoples elsewhere and and their rights, as well as the Golan Heights and Lebanon. And this is what used to be addressed more and more, not only by us, but the world also.

[Question] What will be your personal approach to these concerns at the summit conference?

[Answer] My personal approach will be to examine all that has happened.

[Question] Do you have a formula, a set formula, to present?

[Answer] No, I do not have any set formula. But I have certain thoughts which I hope I will be able to discuss with others in the coming conference.

[Question] Your Majesty, in which way will the conflict in the gulf interrelate into the Israel-Arab conflict, and [words indistinct] any bigger Middle East confrontation at the end of the gulf conflict?

[Answer] Well, it is a very (?worrisome) problem and why we cannot tolerate it in terms of the neutral even. But to us, Iraq is seeking a just solution, a just right, both in terms of land right, Shatt al-'Arab, and in terms of the three islands as well. That is the whole attitude of Iran regarding not only Iraq but the entire area. We here are facing a tremendous threat to the Arab world. Iraq is our depth. Iraq is a country that is time and again proving its support not only to ourselves but to all in the face of this particular threat. If we are to expect Iraq to continue to play this role, we definitely cannot look with any degree of comfort at attempts to weaken Iraq behind us and to see the opportunity to create difficulties for Iraq and maybe again create on the largest scale a kind of situation that divides attention in terms of the world between this problem which we are facing and something else. I believe that it is an unfortunate situation that has lasted for far too long and a resolution of problems there and reestablishment of Arab-Iranian relations on proper foundations of mutual respect and healthy cooperation in future and securing of rights will be in the interest of all. That will be one more explosive situation that we have finally resolved and that we can have hopes that ours can be resolved as well.

[Question] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Beginning of answer indistinct] the United States, the Soviet Union, alien powers and others that might [words indistinct] the area does not need [words indistinct] an outside umbrella and protection for the interests of this or the other side. The peoples of the area can resort to their umbrella. We are sorry that it happened this way, but since it has happened let us hope that something good would come of it. This is certainly our hope and wish.

[Question] It seems that there is another threat to the Arab nation, you named it is Iran. Which of these two threats which are now evident, the Israeli or the Iranian seems more dangerous?

[Answer] First of all, it is unfortunate that there are problems that have been in existence for far too many years and that have led up to this crisis. And I hope that somehow it will be addressed adequately and the problems will not continue to (?exist).

[Question] The basic cause is religion.

[Answer] Religion, mutual interests. What interest is there for Iran and the entire area to be in a state of conflict or tension, be it the gulf or Iraq?

[Question] We all know that [words indistinct] to reunite the Islamic world [words indistinct]. Is Arabism now more important than Islamic solidarity?

[Answer] Well, it begins within the Arab world, but it also involves the Muslim world. And here it is not just a question of blind support to one side against another. It is a question of long deep search into the past. And the question of right against wrong I believe. This is my feeling.

[Question] [Words indistinct] defense pact you do have with Iraq?

[Answer] We have no defense pacts with Iraq. This is purely our feeling as people in a position of responsibility towards another Arab state in a crisis. It is probably stronger than any treaty [words indistinct] in this part of the world.

[Question] But could it happen that British or American weapons from Jordan could be transferred to Iraq?

[Answer] There has been no request for any weapons to be transferred to Iraq up to this time. I cannot see what the future will bring.

It is known that the Iraqis have got weapons of Soviet origin, eastern origin, and Iraq has not approached for anything specifically.

[Question] You would be ready, sir, you would be ready?

[Answer] I really cannot look into the future. And my hope is that everyone will respond to the Iraqi initiative based on the UN Security Council resolution and the Islamic mediation for a quick cease-fire to take place and process of resolving the problem to be underway. [Words indistinct] the future brings any unforeseen complications, well I can tell you one thing; we are with Iraq. We are not neutral.

[Question] [Question indistinct on king's visit to the USSR]

[Answer] I believe that the visit [words indistinct].

[Question] Do you see any (?connection) between the confrontation in the gulf and the lack of a strong American policy in this election year?

[Answer] No. I do not in that specific area see any connection. But obviously we are interested as the rest of the world in what will happen in the coming period in the American scene.

[Question] Mr Carter has spoken very vaguely about American readiness to reestablish [words indistinct] stability in the gulf. He said that in [words indistinct].

[Answer] I hope and pray that all parties concerned, including Iran, will make it totally unnecessary for any major power to intervene in the area.

[Question] In my very last question, your majesty, if one party of this war--Iran for instance--had blocked the Strait of Hormuz, would you think that the west should interfere militarily or just stand by idly or what?

[Answer] I cannot speak for others. I believe that Iran if it does follow such a course would be committing an act of aggression against the Arab nation in terms of the gulf states as well as Iraq and it will be inviting dangers both to itself and to the entire area by such an action.

[Question] Would you be able, or would the Arab nations be able to solve this problem alone without help from outside?

[Answer] I cannot say, but I suppose the Arab nation as such if it is interested should rise to the challenge, and I think it could contribute towards diminishing the complications which may arise by being more clear in terms of its attitude. [videotape abruptly ends at this point]

AR-RA'Y REPORTS KING HUSAYN TO VISIT USSR IN MID-OCTOBER

JN040700 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] An official source at the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that His Majesty King Husayn will pay an official, friendly visit of several days to the Soviet Union in the middle of October at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. His majesty will be accompanied by an official delegation consisting of several high-ranking officials.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DENIES ARMS, PARTS SUPPLIED TO IRAN

JN041521 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 4 Oct (PETRA)--The Japanese ambassador in Amman has denied the reports, which have been recently repeated, on Japan supplying Iran with arms and spare parts. This was announced here today during a meeting between 'Amir Shammut, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese ambassador.

The ambassador asserted that his country does not send any arms to crisis areas, particularly since the Japanese constitution forbids such a thing.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY LEAVES JORDAN VIA AQABA 5 OCT

JN051303 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and his delegation left Aqaba today following a 4 day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn, his Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and senior Jordanian officials. These talks dealt with developments in the region, the bases for a just comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and Europe's role in finding a solution that will establish peace in the region on just, firm and comprehensive bases.

The talks also dealt with bilateral relations between Jordan and Austria and means of strengthening them, especially in the economic and technical fields.

The important guest visited a number of tourist areas and development projects in Jordan.

Dr Kreisky was seen off at Aqaba Airport by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting foreign minister; Ma'n Abu Nuwar, minister of tourism, antiquities and youth; Engineer 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of transport and minister of state for cabinet affairs; and a number of officials.

SYRIAN OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQI OIL CUTOFF

JN060825 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 80 p 3

["Exclusive interview" with Syria's minister for oil and natural resources, Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Dahhak--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Damascus, Oct 5--The curtailment of Iraq's flow of oil through the pipeline crossing Syria has been confirmed by Syria's petroleum minister.

"On the fourth day of hostilities, Sept. 25, we learned Iraqi oil was no longer going to Turkey because of a damaged pipeline there" Dr. 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Dahhak said. "We then agreed to an Iraqi request to resume pumping crude to Tripoli, Lebanon, through the Kirkuk-Mediterranean pipeline which crosses Syria. At Homs, one trunk branches north to our Banias station; the other trunk, which has been closed for 4 years, goes to Tripoli. These two lines to the Mediterranean are of critical importance since Iraq's other major outlet, the supertanker terminals at the head of the gulf, has been cut off by Iran.

"Then, at 9 AM on Sept 27, we learned oil was no longer coming through the pipeline to Syria."

"We're totally in the dark," the minister said; "We have no idea how long the stoppage will last or how extensive the damage is. Iraq is at war, and it's clear that there are problems in Kirkuk."

"We, of course, have some light crude on reserve, but if the pipeline doesn't resume operation quickly, we'll have to look for new markets. For three years, 1976 through 1978, we received no light crude from Iraq and we bought it from Saudi Arabia. We can do this again, but this will mean paying additional shipping and operational costs. When the Iraqi pipeline was in operation, the ebb and flow of oil to Syria merely entailed a phone call."

If the pipeline does not resume operation soon, Syria also will feel the loss of transit fees for an average of 12 to 20 million tons pumped annually to Banias, exclusive of the 5 million tons of Iraqi crude it buys. Under the agreement of February 24, 1979, Syria receives a transit fee of about 33 cents a barrel.

A shortage of relatively inexpensive Iraqi crude, as opposed to the alternative of buying it on the open market, could portend a drastic hike in prices of diesel oil this winter in Syria. The new Banias refinery is expected to more than double the output of refined products, such as fuel oil, whose production outstrips local demands. However, diesel oil--which Syria imports--represents about half the total domestic consumption of oil products. This breaks down to 40 percent for heating, 37 percent for transport, 10 percent for agriculture, 8 percent for electricity generation and 5 percent for small industries.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS ON U.S.-KURDISH MEETING IN WASHINGTON

JN060800 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Oct 80 p 1

["Exclusive dispatch"]

[Text] Washington--A meeting was held recently at the U.S. Defense Department between high-ranking U.S. military figures and 20 Kurdish leaders, during which they discussed the situation of the Kurds in the Middle East area.

According to information which was leaked, it was agreed to give aid, particularly military aid, to the Kurdish minorities in the area. It is worth mentioning that the Kurdish leaders came from several areas, including the Middle East.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 8 OCT

NC040800 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 4 Oct (AFP)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will to to Moscow next week with a large delegation to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union, a reliable source said here. The trip, on Wednesday, October 8, will only be brief, the source said.

Khaddam's Comments

JN051400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut--In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, described President Hafiz al-Asad's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union as very important. He said it would lead to a qualitative development in relations between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Khaddam added that this visit will place the relations of friendship and cooperation within a framework which will increase Arab capability in steadfastness and confrontation and will enhance the Arab position.

Khaddam said that the Soviet Union offers us substantial aid as a result of putting relations within a framework [ta'tir]. These relations will be deepened and enhanced. He said that the new development of relations with the Soviet Union will increase Syria's ability to remain steadfast and will enhance the Arab edifice against Zionist aggression.

AL-ASAD, 'ARAFAT DISCUSS IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

JN052018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1230 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Tala Naji, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and Salah Khalaf, Muhammad Ghunaym, Khalil al-Wazir and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat presented President Hafiz al-Asad with a gift from the sons of Palestine on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The gift is a plaque with the Koranic verse "And hold fast, all together, by the rope which God stretches out for you, and be not divided among yourselves" embroidered by Palestinian girls.

The two sides reviewed the current situation between Iraq and Iran. Their views were identical on this issue. Yasir 'Arafat briefed President al-Asad on the results of his recent tour of Baghdad and Tehran. They also reviewed the work exerted to achieve the unity between the two Arab countries of Syria and Libya. The importance of the two countries' unity was stressed as was its great impact on supporting Arab steadfastness and confronting hostile plans.

The talks also dealt with the forthcoming visit to the USSR by President Hafiz al-Asad and its special importance. The two sides agreed on the need and importance of strengthening Arab-Syrian-Soviet relations. They also stressed the solidarity between Syria and the Palestinian revolution and the need for united work to foil all hostile plots.

KHADDAM BRIEFS WALDHEIM ON STAND ON IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

JN042154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] New York--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, resumed his contacts and meetings at the United Nations.

Yesterday, Khaddam met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Talks during the meeting centered on current international affairs, particularly the Middle East issue and the Palestine question. They also discussed the developments in the battles raging between Iraq and Iran and the efforts underway to end this fighting.

Khaddam briefed Waldheim on Syria's point of view and stand on all these issues. He underlined the importance of solving the Middle East issue in general and the Palestine question in particular.

Khaddam Arrival

JN052144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus at 1945 today. He attended meetings of the UN General Assembly and delivered Syria's speech at the UN General Assembly.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

JN031803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, member of the Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Democratic Korea Friendship Society, left Damascus for the DPRK today.

This visit is being made based on the invitation addressed to the National Command by the Korean Workers Party for it to take place in the party's sixth congress, which is due to take place on 10 October in Pyongyang.

ALGERIA

YEPISHOV-LED SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD050910 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A Soviet military delegation led by Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the central political administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, has arrived in our capital. The delegation will have a series of meetings with leaders of the Ministry of National Defense.

Meetings With Officials

LD051958 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and the speaker of the National People's Assembly, this afternoon received the Soviet military delegation headed by Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the main political administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, in the assembly building. The talks dealt with Algerian-Soviet relations and the world situation.

Gen Aleksey Yepishev was also received by Mohamed Cherif Musa 'Idiyyah, member of the Central Committee and official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee. During the meeting there was an exchange of viewpoints which are of joint interest to the two countries. The two sides also reviewed a number of subjects which concern the structural organization of the two parties and the fields which would strengthen cooperation and consolidate the relations which exist between the two countries and parties.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL DISMISSES REPORTS OF LIBYAN SOLIDERS IN IRAQ

LD051820 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Oct (JANA)--The secretary general of the Foreign Secretariat today received the Iraqi ambassador to Libya and informed him of his strong condemnation of the lies reiterated by the Iraqi defense minister, who alleged that some Libyans were taken prisoner in the battles against Iraq.

He also advised of the stand of the Libyan Foreign Secretariat which is that if a Libyan soldier was taken prisoner; we demand of you before Arab and world public opinion that you do whatever you like with him and make a sandwich out of him.

CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 3 OCT

LD041018 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA)--The Chadian Foreign Minister Mr Acyl Ahamet arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Jallud Meeting

LD041530 Tripoli JANA in English 1453 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA)--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning conferred with the Chadian Foreign Minister Ahamet Acyl who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA'S CONTACTS AT UN SESSION REPORTED

LD041322 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 4 Oct (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is leading the Moroccan delegation at the works of the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, denounced here Friday before this session "the insincerity and naivete" of some African delegations which "continue to evoke the so-called question of Western Sahara".

Using of his right of answer, Mr Boucetta affirmed that the Algerian delegate did not give proof of the intellectual probity one may expect from a man of his kind, outlining that he had disguised the truth concerning the question.

Mr Boucetta also precised that the decolonization of the Sahara is "definitely achieved through the perfecting of Morocco's territorial integrity".

On the other hand, Mr Boucetta held a work session here Thursday with Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The works of the OIC and of the Al-Quds Committee were at the center of their talks.

Mr Boucetta equally held talks with his Canadian counterpart on bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East as well as on the tension prevailing in north-west Africa.

The Moroccan minister also held a meeting with Mr Mzali, Tunisian premier, to examine bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab Maghreb, and the coordination of the two parties' stance regarding Arab and Islamic problems as well as the different questions inscribed on the General Assembly agenda.

Earlier, the foreign minister was received by Mr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. During the meeting, Mr Boucetta explained Morocco's position regarding what is called the question of Western Sahara in the light of the last summits of the Organization of African Unity and of the wisemen committee.

On Friday, Mr Boucetta held talks with a number of heads of delegations participating in the UN 25th session. Thus, Mr Boucetta met with the foreign ministers of Sudan, India, Malawi, and Sierra Leone.

Talks centered on the main question of the agenda of the UN session, and on the tension in north-west Africa.

During his talks with the Indian foreign minister, Mr Boucetta evoked the problem of Afghanistan.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RETURNS FROM PARIS

LD041312 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Summary] President Habib Bourguiba at midday today returned to Tunis after spending some time in Paris for dental treatment. He was welcomed at the airport by members of the government headed by the speaker of the National Assembly.

AUTONOMY TALKS TO RESUME IN WASHINGTON 14 OCT

TA041614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt will be resumed in Washington at the level of heads of delegations and will not be preceded by a meeting at the level of officials. This is reported by our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital. The talks will commence on 14 October. Dr Yosef Burg and Gen Hasan 'Ali will visit the U.S. capital for this purpose.

'UNDERSTANDING' ACHIEVED IN TALKS WITH GENERAL JONES

TA051844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Military issues involving Israel and the United States are now being discussed in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem between Mr Begin and U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen David Jones. This has been reported by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal. Also participating in the talks on the Israeli side are Chief of Staff Eytan and Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori and, on the U.S. side, the ambassador to Israel. This afternoon General Jones watched an IDF maneuver in the south and this evening a reception will be held in his honor.

We have just learned that a few minutes ago Prime Minister Menahem Begin ended his talk with the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen David Jones. He said that an understanding had been achieved in the talks. The prime minister said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has praised the IDF's ability and had been very impressed by the combined maneuver he watched today. The prime minister said it has been agreed to continue the strategic dialogue begun last week with the arrival of U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Komer. The prime minister said the U.S. chief of staff would be visiting Israel again in December.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON 'STRATEGIC DIALOGUE' WITH U.S.

TA051728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister said at today's Cabinet session that the strategic dialogue with the United States will continue and in the near future it will be conducted at the highest levels. Reporting on his talk with the U.S. under secretary of defense who visited Israel, the prime minister said the United States should be praised for recently preventing anti-Israeli draft resolutions in internal organizations, UNESCO, the Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

At the Cabinet session the prime minister reported that the EEC emissary, Gaston Thorn, had said during his talks in Israel that the EEC would not work on new initiatives concerning the Middle East until the end of the year.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON IMPLICATIONS OF IRAQ-IRAN WAR

TA031645 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Oct 80 pp 5-7 (Weekend Supplement)

[Interview granted by Director of Military Intelligence Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi to military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez--time and place not stated]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is the way Iraq has used its military power similar to that in which an Iraqi expeditionary force might be used in the event of a war with Israel?

[Answer] It is not at all similar. The distance from Baghdad to the battle areas in Iran is 140 km and the forces left from caps near Baghdad. The distance to the Israeli front is 750 to 800 km and traffic moves along arteries. You cannot make comparisons.

[Question] Can we rely on the United States at all if, for example, Soviet troops land in Syria--in the framework of the agreement being discussed--to do something to neutralize the Soviet threat in the event of a confrontation between us and Syria?

[Answer] Israel does not say that for every Soviet soldier found in the area, the United States should station a U.S. soldier somewhere else. The big question is whether with the balance between the two superpowers as it is, the United States is capable of neutralizing the Soviet Union and stopping it from making any unusual moves. In my estimation, it is capable.

[Question] What affect would an Iraqi victory have on Israel?

[Answer] A grave affect both in the military field and, perhaps even more, in the political sphere. In the military field, if Iraq wins the war and an Iraqi hegemony is created in the area and the oil problem remains the main problem for the free world--the pressure on the West to get political payment from Israel in return for the energy it needs will increase. And the price of the European policy will not be paid in money alone, since the source of oil will be under a monopoly from then on. This is contributing to Israel's long-range isolation and also conceals within it the possibility you hinted at earlier. There may be a second possibility, that Iraq will move toward the United States. In fact, the Soviet Union's strength will increase in one of the most sensitive places in the world and the danger of polarization between the two powers will increase. From this it also follows that the U.S. need, or necessity, to try and achieve a regional anti-Soviet establishment has increased in the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf.

[Question] And what about the military field?

[Answer] In the military field this has another danger. A country that has won a victory, even a doubtful one, has more of a tendency to be adventurous than a country that has not tried. And when we spoke earlier about Iraq-Jordan relations, I stressed that the Jordanian-Iraqi axis already exists and, in fact, what the threat against us from the east really lacks is a third side: Syria. And, in passing, I would say that today we can see the end of Al-Asad's time. The question of who will replace him is widely discussed. The Syrian-Iraqi-Jordanian axis could be created tomorrow. If this happens under Iraqi hegemony it would mean that there is an Iraqi army that would believe it is experienced in battle, there would be a process of consolidation and there would also be political support for the Iraqis--perhaps even Western support. I think that Israel's position would be more difficult than it was before, not to mention the fact that Iraq aims at being the nuclear power of the eighties.

[Question] You mentioned a Jordanian-Iraqi axis.

[Answer] A year ago I spoke about this issue. I say this issue demands much more attention from us today than was needed before the developments in the area. This year may have a low risk of immediate war, but I have already said that there may be sharp turns and it is difficult for us to estimate when they will occur.

[Question] In one sentence, is what is happening today bringing the possibility of a war here closer?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Very much closer?

[Answer] Not very much closer. That depends on developments but we can say that the chances increase with Iraqi victories. If the Americans enter the scene, however, and the Iranians hit the Iraqi Army really hard, that would be a reversal. And then you will come and tell me that my estimation was incorrect. It is hard to make predictions about this today.

[Question] Are nuclear weapons in the hands of Saddam Husayn a danger to world peace?

[Answer] Yes, this is a danger to the world, a danger to the state of Israel, a danger to everyone standing around it. The logic of Arab dictatorial rulers is not exactly the logic of a free democracy, with all its humanitarian restrictions. For example, a chemical war; in the western world there has been no chemical war since World War II but chemical weapons are part of eastern doctrine. An-Nasir used chemical weapons in Yemen and we hear about the possibility of chemicals being used by the Soviets in Afghanistan. The morals are completely different.

[Question] Is the nuclear threat to the state of Israel greater today than it was a week ago, or smaller?

[Answer] No it is not the same threat. Perhaps it is even less because Iraq may have assets it will not find worthwhile jeopardizing.

[Question] You mean...

[Answer] You are trying to drag me into something I do not want to be dragged into, an attempt to predict what will happen in another 5 or 6 years. That is beyond my ability and beyond that of anyone else and I simply do not want to decorate myself with the feathers of a sage.

[Question] What I intended was to check whether Iraq's offensive is not bringing the nuclear threat closer to us.

[Answer] Yes, but that reactor will not be operative, in our estimate at least, before the middle of the 1980's. Therefore this forecast is not for the coming year or 2 but for 6 or 7 years in the future. This is something about which I cannot make predictions.

[Questions] But you emphasize that we need to follow with concern...

[Answer] And with alertness all the developments because these developments conceal within them all the signs of a turn and turning points are the evaluator's danger. Therefore we must be in a state of maximum alert.

USSR 'MAY BE' SENDING MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO IRAN

TA051925 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1912 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, has picked up reports according to which it may be that the Soviet Union is already transferring military supplies to Iran overland. These supplies include trucks and jeeps.

According to the reports, an Iranian delegation is now in Moscow secretly and it wants to buy from the Soviets U.S. weapons that were captured by the Vietnamese and afterwards transferred to the Soviet Union.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS LEAVE FOR NORTH KOREA

TA041637 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1615 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 4 Oct--The following is an announcement by RAKAH: The Central Committee of RAKAM has received an invitation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea (the ruling party) to send a delegation to its sixth conference, opening on 6 October in Pyongyang (North Korea's capital). A RAKAH delegation consisting of David Hinin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and Ibrahim Malik, member of the Central Committee, has left to take part in the conference.

DJIBOUTI

GOULED: NO INTENTION OF OFFERING BASE TO U.S.

LD041228 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait Oct 4 (KUNA)--President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti denied any intention by his country to offer military facilities to the U.S., saying this contradicts the principles of non-alignment by which Djibouti abides, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Saturday.

In an interview with AL-QABAS, Gouled nevertheless pointed out some American vessels anchor in the port of Djibouti to obtain oil and fuel supplies. He indicated that these vessels have to acquire permits prior to their entry into the port.

As for the French military presence in his country, Gouled explained that 4,500 soldiers are stationed there in accordance with a joint defence agreement with France.

"Those forces", he said, "perform a certain task of defending the peace and security of Djibouti against any foreign aggression, in addition to training the army."

The president of Djibouti noted some foreign ambitions threatening his country, in addition to the threats posed by Somalia and Ethiopia, but made no mention of other countries' names.

ETHIOPIA

BULGARIAN DELEGATION LED BY DOYNOV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD041508 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 4 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] A high-level Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the Political Bureau, arrived this morning in Addis Ababa on a 5-day friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia.

UGANDA

MILITARY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN MUWANGA RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD031600 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has returned home after a 1-week official visit to Cuba. He was met at Entebbe Airport by the commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army, Maj Gen Tito Okello; the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok; cabinet ministers and other government and security personnel. On departure from Cuba, Mr Paulo Muwanga was escorted to Havana International Airport by President Fidel Castro of Cuba. The Uganda leader told a press conference at the airport that the ruling Military Commission in Uganda is totally committed to the holding of general elections in Uganda.

Commenting on his visit to Cuba, Chairman Muwanga said his delegation were deeply impressed by what they had seen in Cuba. He said Uganda and Cuba have much in common and are similar. He stressed that the Cuban experience is a great example of self-determination and national building for (?all time) and that the visit of the Ugandans to Cuba was the start of a new era in Uganda.

The chairman was accompanied to Cuba by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, and other high-ranking officials from different ministries.

IVORY COAST

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR 12 OCT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

AB022129 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The head of state and chairman of the PDCI-RDA [Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally] President Felix Houphouet-Biogny, this morning presided over a meeting of the Political Bureau at the presidential palace. The meeting, which was also attended by prefects, subprefects and the secretaries general of the party branches, had only one item on the agenda: the forthcoming presidential elections, which the head of state said will take place on 12 October 1980.

The prefects and subprefects have been charged with the organization of the presidential elections by compiling the voters' registers. These registers will be used for all elections, presidential, legislative, and municipal.

The head of state asked all the prefects and subprefects to bring the voters' registers up to date by 10 October at the latest. He also asked them to see to it that all those registered in 1975 for the elections--both nationals and nonnationals--figure on the 1980 register as well.

PDCI CONGRESS ENDS, RESOLUTIONS ANNOUNCED 1 OCT

AB021005 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1635 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Resolutions issued at conclusion of PDCI seventh congress held in Abidjan 29 Sep-1 Oct, read by Jean Konan Banny, member of the Executive Committee and Political Bureau--live]

[Text] Resolution on General Policy and Rules: The seventh congress of the PDCI-RDA, which met in Abidjan on 29, 30 September and 1 October 1980, examined the magistral report on the general policies presented by the honorary president of the party, his excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny. [applause] The whole congress was satisfied with the exhaustive character of this document, which evaluates simply and without complacency the party's 20 years of activity in the service of the development of independent Ivory Coast and which makes suggestions for the major projects of the future. The congress notes with pride the numerous and concerete victories of the party in the task of national construction in all fields. The congress hails the militant courage with which the president of the party denounced the errors and shortcomings noticed here and there at all levels and which, in the final analysis, tended to curb the activities of the party. The congress takes note of the immense hope aroused by the new orientations recommended by the party chairman with a view to reversing the current difficulties and restoring to the party its former dynamism and virtue.

Regarding the general policy, both on the internal and external level, as well as the regulations, the congress wishes to emphasize the following elements of the report:

A--The Internal Policy of the Party: The PDCI-RDA is an remains the crucible of national unity and the most important tool for the mobilization of the masses for national reconstruction. In order to preserve the party's dynamism and enable it to realize its objectives, it is necessary that its structures follow an evolutionary trend and--considering the political maturity of its militants--it is equally necessary that a true spirit of democracy is established within it. In this context, the congress hails the experiments of democratization carried out on the occasion of the renewal of the basic organs of the party and is of the opinion that these experiments must be continued. [applause]

On the other hand, the congress notes that the historical reasons which had prevented President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, founder of the PDCI and inspirer of its actions, from effectively assuming the administration of the party no longer exist. Consequently, the congress is of the opinion that considering the present international situation, where all sorts of dangers threaten the stability of states, it is necessary that internally, President Houphouet-Boigny should assume the administration of the party in order to ensure a better cohesion in its activities. [applause] The congress is there requesting Comrade Felix Houphouet-Boigny, founding chairman of the PDCI, to kindly take over the administration of the party in his capacity as party chairman. [applause] The congress therefore calls on all militants to rally round the chairman of the party so that he can carry out his mission successfully. The congress is of the opinion that appropriate structures must be established to enable the party chairman to assume his new responsibility in the best of conditions.

Also, after considering with satisfaction the just analysis made in the report on the demobilization of militants, the congress invites the party's leadership to undertake multiform activities aimed at making the population participate more actively in the life of the party. The congress believes, in fact, that these activities will make it possible to give a more realistic meaning to the party's ideals. Consequently, the congress recommends:

1--The continued democratization of the party, especially through dialogue and the free election of the leaders at all levels. [applause]

2--The reorganization of the structures of the party organs, especially through the creation of the post of chairman of the party, who will assume the full functions of head of the party; the reduction in the number of members of the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee necessitated by the need for greater efficiency has been made possible by the democratization which has taken place at the base of the party; the setting up within the Political Bureau of an executive committee which will be charged with assisting the party chairman in carrying out his duties; the setting up of permanent party committees which will undertake studies and make suggestions on all the different sectors of the national life to the party's leadership; and the appointment of a number of officials of the party Secretariat, Political Bureau and Steering Committee who will be particularly in charge of the mobilization of the militants in order to always ensure the necessary contacts between the party's central and basic organs.

3--The congress adopts the statutes and entrusts the revision of the internal regulations to the Political Bureau.

4--It recommends the holding of periodic training and information seminars at all levels.

5--It asks for the setting up of appropriate structures for the political and civic training of the youth, especially by including in the academic program subjects which can promote mobilization, and by the organization of political, artistic, cultural and sporting events which will promote the effective participation of the youth in the life of the party.

B--Education in the Service of Development: The congress feels that to avoid serious danger facing the state and the nation as a whole because of the irrational unemployment of intellectuals who are university graduates, it is necessary to proceed immediately with the training of only those personnel that the nation needs in both the public and the private sectors and in the urban and the rural sectors. In fact, the congress is very much aware of the fact that although all the unversity disciplines are useful to the nation, some of them will become increasingly necessary because of development needs, since the future undoubtedly belongs to the countries which have mastered science and technology.

Consequently, the congress respectfully but urgently calls on the chairman of the party and head of state to envisage and implement all measures which will make it possible to select pupils and students and guide them toward courses which will provide job openings. The congress therefore appeals to the youth to assume their responsibilities and to be aware of the fact that the training of personnel is indispensable for the development of the country and that this training depends mainly on the availability of a large number of teachers.

C--Aid for the Peasants: The congress is satisfied with the action undertaken by the government under the vigorous and lucid impetus of the first Ivorian peasant [Houphouet-Boigny] to eliminate regional disparities. The congress feels that aid to the rural people should include the reinforcing of the infrastructural framework, the free provision of fertilizers for certain crops and free ploughing. The congress expresses its militant gratitude to the chairman of the party and head of state for his decision to reserve income from our future oil production mainly to satisfy the needs of the peasants, who have always been the cornerstone of the economy and the development of our country. [applause]

That is why, considering that for almost a century, from 1932 to 1980, President Houphouet-Boigny has devoted himself to the service of the Ivory Coast and was the instigator of the famous cocoa farmers strike, and that during the 1932-1933 season he constantly and strongly defended the interests of the people by creating the African Agricultural Union, the PDCI and the RDA; considering successively the regular decline in the buying price of our products and the manner in which the terms of trade have deteriorated; considering the catastrophic fall in world prices for raw materials in these last few years, especially the price of cocoa; considering the constant efforts being made by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to defend the purchasing power of our people illustrated by the vigorous action undertaken during the 1977-1978 and 1979-1980 seasons and the memorable summit of heads of state of the cocoa-producing countries in Yamoussoukro from 24-25 March 1980; the congress expresses the wish that the farmers, who have always been the artisans of our country's development, will continue to benefit from the tender care of the farmer of the nation, of the party and the government.

On the Ivorian Woman: [Letter designation of topics not continued] The congress notes that women, who form more than half of the population and who have shown their remarkable political maturity since the beginning of our liberation struggle, have however not been able to compete in equality for responsible posts. The congress is of the opinion that there can be no true and complete democracy without taking into account the effective participation of all citizens. Consequently, the congress demands that women should no longer be considered marginal militants but that they should, in equality with men, discuss all problems so that decisions which relate to the entire national community may be taken. [applause] The congress therefore insists on greater representation of women in all the party organizations. Finally, the congress appreciates the considerable effort being made by the party and the government toward the uplifting of women, and deplores the present distortion of training structures. For better efficiency, the congress recommends that all activities concerning the development and education of women should be placed under a single body. Finally, the congress calls on the Political Bureau to harmonize the statutes of the AFI [Ivorian Women's Association] with regulations which govern the running of the party. [applause]

The Ivorian Youth: Considering that the youth--the hope and assurance of every country--constitutes the most important group of the population in the Ivory Coast, all educational activities should satisfy the national ambitions and take charge of the training of all the youth in order to facilitate their social integration. Considering that the year 2,000, which is the rendez-vous of science and technology, must be faced by our youth with every chance of success, the congress expresses satisfaction with the detailed analysis filled with rich lessons contained in the masterly orientation report presented by the chairman of the party.

It approves fully and without reservation all the measures advocated by the president toward a better integration of the youth in the life of the nation. [applause] Consequently, the congress calls on all the youth of the Ivory Coast to be highly conscious of their irreplacable role of builders and of leaders of the future society. It solemnly recommends to the youth a general mobilization befitting the trust placed in them so as to be ready, henceforth, for any sacrifice demanded by any action in the service of the human community. It invites the party and the government to draw up a bolder youth policy which will guarantee for them real participation in the development of the national community wherever they may be. Finally, it asks the party leadership to create an appropriate framework which will enable the Ivorian youth to assert themselves and to militate efficiently in the party. [applause]

International Relations: The congress is pleased with the results achieved by our diplomacy since independence, that is, with the fruits of our policy of peace, dialogue, openness and cooperation. It particularly stresses the deep attachment of the founding chairman of the party to Africa, and congratulates him for all the efforts he has made, both on the bilateral and multilateral levels, to promote the economic and social progress of the African people through a policy of cooperation based on their effective solidarity and a good understanding of their interests. This progress can only be achieved within the framework of a neutral policy aimed at shielding Africa from all kinds of foreign intervention and maintaining peace, which is indispensable for its development. Consequently, the congress recommends the pursuit of our policy of neutrality, peace, openness, dialogue and cooperation. [applause] In addition, the congress praises the founding chairman of the party for the clearsightedness with which he aroused the attention of African and world opinion to the dangers represented by the refusal of the rich countries to reward the African rural masses for their efforts in a just and fair manner for ideological reasons. This refusal is a threat to the social peace and stability of the African countries. It therefore appeals to all the African leaders to form a united and solidary front to ward off these dangers. [applause]

Foreign Policy: Considering the persistent rivalry between the two blocs and the dangers facing the countries which are not members of any of these blocs; considering the frequent violations of the principles of the UN Charter and its effects on international peace and security, with particular reference to respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and considering that the use of force has never constituted a lasting means of settling international differences:

1--The congress is convinced that the practice of a policy of neutrality toward the two blocs by the countries which do not belong to them is a contribution to the reinforcement of world peace and security.

2--The congress reaffirms its attachment to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, to the diversification of the Ivory Coast's external relations and to the settlement of international differences by peaceful means.

Resolution on Peace in Africa: The congress--which is faithful to Ivory Coast's policy of peace--considering that the conflicts on the African continent between rival factions in a state or between two states, the existence of African territories which have not yet attained independence, and the apartheid and the racial discrimination policy of the South African Government encourage foreign intervention and threaten peace in Africa; and aware of the fact that Africa can only develop in an atmosphereof peace and stability, reiterates its conviction that only a neutral policy based on internal peace in each African state and peace between the African states and the rest of the world can shield Africa from foreign intervention and guarantee the peace and stability which are necessary for its development; urgently appeals to the foreign powers not to interfere in African affairs. [applause]

3--The congress calls on all African countries with internal differences, or having disputes with other African states, to solve their conflicts peacefully without foreign interference.

4--The congress expresses satisfaction with the progress achieved in the elimination of colonialism from Africa in the past 5 years.

5--It invites the South African Government to draw a lesson from the settlement of the problem of Zimbabwe and to facilitate immediately the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia. [applause] The congress reiterates its appeal to the South African Government for the establishment of dialogue among the various racial communities so as to promote a harmonious cohabitation with respect for the fundamental freedoms and equal rights.

The Middle East: The congress reaffirms its attachment to the settlement of international conflicts in a peaceful way. Considering that Israel's occupation of Arab territories and prevention of the Palestinian people from exercising their national rights, especially that of creating an independent state, constitutes a threat to world peace and security, the congress is pleased that Egypt has recovered part of its occupied territory in a peaceful way and has been assured of Israel's withdrawal from the rest. It calls on the parties involved to create conditions for a dialogue which will permit a global, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. It remains convinced that the bases for a global, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict are the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and the right of all the states in the region, including Israel, to live peacefully within recognized, guaranteed and safe borders. [applause]

The New Economic Order: Considering that the present world economic system continues to make the rich countries richer at the expense of the poor countries, and deeply concerned at the constant deterioration of terms of trade resulting from this system, the consequent decrease in export revenues of the developing countries, and the obstacle this constitutes for their economic and sociocultural development; having noted with great concern that the progress made by the North-South dialogue toward setting up a new world economic order is clearly insufficient; considering that the present economic system contains seeds of conflict and involves risks of instability for the developing countries, and therefore constitutes a threat to world peace and security:

1--The congress makes an urgent appeal to the developed countries to resolutely commit themselves to the setting up of a new world economic order, and to guarantee its success by a just and realistic understanding of the interdependence of national economies and by a clearly expressed political will.

2--It calls the attention of developed countries to the urgency of stabilizing the prices of basic products.

3--It expresses satisfaction at the creation of the common fund for the integrated program of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

4--It invites the countries involved, especially the rich ones, to provide the financial and legal backing necessary for the running of this fund.

International Cooperation: Considering that the fundamental problems facing the world, and particularly those of development, can only be solved satisfactorily through a well-understood international cooperation; considering the contribution of the international bodies and institutions specialized in solving these problems within their fields of action; and having noted that the political debates within these bodies and institutions hinder the achievement of their objectives, the congress reaffirms the commitment of the Ivory Coast to a policy of international cooperation based on the principle of equality, mutual respect, reciprocity of advantages, justice and equity. It deplores the introduction of political problems within specialized world bodies and institutions, as these are foreign to their objectives. It appeals for political problems to be handled solely by bodies appointed for that purpose. [applause]

Finally, Inter-African Cooperation: Faithful to the objectives and principles of the Organization of African Unity; aware of Africa's lateness in the technical, economic and social fields and of the need for African countries to integrate their economies in order to solve their problems of development; after stressing the importance of regional, subregional and African organizations such as the Council of the Entente, the UMOA [West African Monetary Union], the CEAO [West African Economic Community], the CEDEAO [Economic Community of West African States], the BAD [African Development Bank] as instruments of cooperation, economic integration and the achievement of African unity, the congress pays tribute to the inter-African and international institutions for their contribution to the economic, social and cultural progress of the African peoples and the achievement of African unity. It expresses satisfaction with the first economic summit of OAU heads of state and government which took place in Lagos from 28 to 29 April 1980 and the adoption of the plan of action for economic development in Africa. It appeals to the rich countries and international organizations to assist in the implementation of the Lagos plan of action. [applause]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS SESSION ON BUDGET

AB030946 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The second ordinary session of the National Assembly solemnly opened this morning under the chairmanship of its deputy speaker, Mr Marie-Bernard Kouassi. During this session, a budgetary session, the National Assembly will study the financial bills which will determine the actions of the public authorities throughout the 1981 financial year. The forthcoming recurrent budget will be prepared with great prudence and may even be an austerity budget. As Mr Kouassi explained this morning, the 1981 budget will be balanced at the sum of 340 billion CFA francs. This implies a reduction of the capital budget and a considerable reduction of recurrent expenditure. Mr Kouassi was interviewed by the press for more details on the budget session. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Speaker, you mentioned some figures during your address to the assembly.

[Answer] The 1980 budget initially amounted to 350 billion francs. Unfortunately, the revenues will not allow us to attain this figure. We hope to achieve revenues amounting to between 320 and 335 billion francs.

[Question] What is the cause of this?

[Answer] You know that the circumstances are not favorable; our export revenues, especially, have considerably decreased because of the unfavorable cocoa and coffee prices. [end recording]

NIGERIA

POLICE BAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN KANO STATE

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[Text] In a bid to relax tense political atmosphere in Kano, police have again banned political activities in the state. The police warned that anybody who contravenes the order will be dealt with ruthlessly. This is the second time in 2 months political activities are being banned inthe state.